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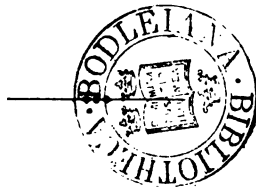
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Dublin 8 4

GUIDE
TO
DUBLIN CHARITIES.

PART I.

HOSPITALS, CONVALESCENT HOMES, DISPENSARIES,
AND
HOMES FOR THE AFFLICTED.



DUBLIN:
HODGES, FIGGIS & CO., 104 GRAFTON STREET.
1884

R. D. WEBB AND SON, PRINTERS, ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN.

GUIDE TO DUBLIN CHARITIES.

Part I. relates to Hospitals and other agencies for the relief of the sick, or those afflicted in various ways.

The succeeding parts will deal with Orphanages, Homes for the Destitute, Asylums, Alms Houses, Penitentiaries, Industrial Schools, and various miscellaneous charities.

I hope to conclude with a list of charities, many of them endowed, that have become extinct during the last fifty years.

P R E F A C E .

It is hoped that this little Book will be a help to those who, while wishing to be of use to their poor or afflicted fellow-creatures, may be unaware how many or what Institutions there are in Dublin for the relief of such persons, or the right way to set to work to gain this relief. It will also show that there is a wasteful *overlapping* of certain charities, while there is an entire absence of others equally necessary. Why need there be two small Institutions for the treatment of the same special diseases—the two Dental and the two Orthopædic Hospitals for example—both of the latter being obliged to keep some beds empty for want of funds, though both are economically and efficiently managed? Yet there is room for several Childrens' Hospitals; for, with the exception of one or two General Hospitals which have special wards for children, there is no place to which a child suffering from any infectious illness can be sent; and yet what is more necessary than to separate such children from the rest of the family or school, to prevent the infection from spreading? It may be said that hospitals are not the right places for children, but they are necessary, if contagion is not to spread, so long as the poor have no means of separating well from diseased children.

Where, again, is the much needed hospital for consumptives? An ordinary hospital cannot, as a rule, though exceptions may be made, admit such a tedious and hopeless complaint. The Hospital for Incurables, it is true, admits some (13 last year); but surely County Dublin, some parts of which are so favourably situated for the treatment of chest complaints, will soon have its special Consumptives' Home. Since the establishment of the Consumptive Hospital in London in 1841, 29,600 in, and 280,000 out-patients have been treated by it; while it has also proved a valuable place for the study of this perplexing disease.

Again, are there any homes where inebriates can be placed under restraint? Are such not needed in Dublin?

A very good suggestion, made some years ago, has not yet been carried into effect. This was, that there should be a central charitable institution in Dublin where the various charities might deposit their papers, books, etc.; and where, if desired, they might have

offices, so that information could be obtained or subscriptions left at this place, instead of the offices being, as now, scattered in all directions. The plan has been partially carried out in Liverpool by the Central Relief Society.

As this list of charities is very likely incomplete, I should be most grateful for further information. To those who have already so kindly aided me in my search for information, I return my most sincere thanks. The necessary particulars have been given me, in most cases, with great readiness and courtesy, often at a considerable expenditure of time and trouble. In a few cases, it has been impossible—in spite of repeated applications—to obtain any information; in other cases, information has been given me, but not for publication. I am much indebted to Whitelaw and Walsh's History of Dublin, for accounts of the origin of various charities that existed in Dublin at the beginning of this century. There were then only 13 hospitals, now there are 33.

The statistics given here have been in every case submitted to at least one person officially connected with the different institutions; in most cases, the information relates to the year 1882-'83; the reports for 1883-'84 not being yet ready.

I must apologise for having omitted, for the sake of brevity, the titles belonging to the various medical officers, and for having, for the same reason, included surgeons, specialists, and others, under the general title of Doctor. I have not, as a rule, included the *consulting* physicians and surgeons amongst the medical officers of the hospitals.

The word *unsectarian* has the widest meaning as regards the hospitals; with one well-known exception, relief is given to bodily infirmities without regard to any other consideration than want and suffering, and the patients are perfectly free to follow their own religion. With other institutions the word has often a different meaning, as will be seen in PARTS II and III.

I must repeat that I shall be most grateful for information of any errors or omissions.

ROSA M. BARRETT.

6 De Vesci Terrace, Kingstown,
March 1884.

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HOSPITALS.

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ERRATA.

P. 1.—Adelaide Hospital.

Assistant Physician : Dr. W. Beatty.

Surgical Registrar : Mr. J. H. Scott.

P. 2.—City of Dublin Hospital.

Ophthalmic Surgeon : Dr. A. H. Benson, in place of the late Dr. Stoney.

P. 7.—House of Industry Hospitals.

Assistant Surgeon : Dr. N. Cooper.

Resident Surgeon : Dr. Gilmore.

Resident Apothecary : Dr. Myles.

P. 13.—National Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Matron : Miss Rogers.

P. 16.—Simpson's Hospital.

Rules of Admission.—“Days appointed for patients to be admitted by vote.” Insert after “patients” the words “passed by the Medical Board.”

Physicians : Drs. H. Kennedy and MacDowel Cosgrave.

No reply received to questions relating to Jervis Street, p. 2 ; Provident Home, p. 24 ; St. Mark's, p. 25.

HOSPITALS.

1. Adelaide Hospital,

Peter Street, Dublin.

Founded—1839, for Protestants only. The Dispensary is open to all, and is *unsectarian*.

Management.—*President*: The Duke of Abercorn; Trustees and a Managing Committee elected from the Governors and Members.

Physicians: Drs. Head, Little, and W. Beatty.

Surgeons: Drs. Barton, Warren, Franks, Purefoy, and Swanzy.

Hon. Secs.: F. V. Clarendon, Esq.; Lt.-Col. J. N. Coddington.

**Registrars*: Mr. J. H. Pooley and W. A. Hunt.

Lady Superintendent: Miss Reynolds.

Number.—125 beds; average number occupied, 73; number of patients treated during the year, 905; average length of stay, 31 days; mortality, 10 per cent.; out-patients, no return; accidents, 324. Average cost per bed, £60.

Income.—£4,537 from donations, sale of work, etc. This includes £835 from the Hospital Sunday Fund; £665 from pay-wards, and £96 from nurses. Debt of £613.

Building fund—receipts, £124. Debt of £1,341.

Donors of £50, or subscribers of £5, are Governors; donors of £10 are life-members.

Rules of Admission.—Applicants must be Protestants, and have tickets of admission signed by a subscriber and the Registrar or Lady Superintendent. Children over five years of age admitted. All information from the Registrar, who attends at the hospital daily from 10 to 4.

Object and further particulars.—The hospital is entirely dependent on voluntary subscriptions. Intern students taken.

There is a detached Fever Hospital in which are separate wards for the treatment of the various contagious diseases; there are special pay-wards in both buildings containing altogether 26 beds for men and women. There is also a children's ward.

Trained nurses can be obtained, on application, to attend patients in their own homes, and ladies can be trained as nurses by binding themselves to serve for three years, or on payment of £40.

Visiting days.—Daily (except Saturday), after 2 p.m. For Friends of Patients, Thursday and Sunday, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

Dispensary days.—

General—Monday and Friday, 9.30 to 10.30.

Diseases of the Skin—Thursday, do.

Diseases of Women—Wednesday, do.

Dental—Saturday, do.

2. Charitable Infirmary,

Jervis Street, Dublin.

Founded—1721. *Unsectarian.* This was the first place of the kind in Dublin; six surgeons opened a small house for four patients in Cook Street at their own expense in 1718. As subscriptions came in a larger house was taken on the quay, where the Four Courts at present stand; it was re-built in 1803, in Jervis Street; and is now being again rebuilt.

Management.—Managing Committee and Trustees.

Physicians: Drs. MacSwiney and Martin.

Surgeons: Drs. Hughes, Meldon, Stoker, Cranny, M'Donnell, Lentaigne, and Gunn.

Treasurer: E. T. Stapleton, Esq.

* *Secretary:* Mr. O'Brien.

Number.—The last report was for 1879, when 733 in-patients were treated; 2,000 accidents, and 20,000 out-patients.

Income.— £35,000 needed for the new building.

Donors of £20 are Life Governors.

Rules of Admission.—Subscribers of £1 1s. may recommend patients. Urgent cases and accidents are treated at all hours without recommendation.

The *Dispensary* is open to all and is free.

Object and further particulars.—This having been for long the only hospital on the North-east side of the city, it has proved specially valuable in the treatment of accidents in the past.

The building now being erected is not quite ready for patients.

The clergy of all denominations will be free to visit patients.

Dispensary Days.—Daily from 9 to 11 a.m.

3. City of Dublin Hospital,

Upper Baggot Street, Dublin.

Founded—1832. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—*Patron:* The Lord Lieutenant. Board of Directors, Trustees, and Ladies' Committee.

Physicians: Drs. Benson and Duffey.

Gynæcologist: Dr. W. J. Smyly.

Surgeons: Drs. Croly, Wheeler, Fitzgibbon, and Stoney.

Resident Surgeon: Dr. Pratt.

Hon. Secretaries: J. Hogg, Esq., Stratford, Rathgar, and J. H. Benson, Esq., M.D., 57 Fitzwilliam Square.

* *Secretary:* W. C. Hastings, at the hospital.

Lady Superintendent: Mrs. Finlay.

Do. of Nurses: Miss Bewley.

Number.—93 beds ; average number occupied, 68 ; during the year 981 patients were treated ; average length of stay, 26 days ; mortality, 5 per cent. ; average cost per bed, £52 ; 12,000 cases were treated in the dispensaries during the year ; and 400 accidents.

Income.—£3,603 ; expenditure, £5,094 ; leaving a debt of £1,491. The income is derived from subscriptions, £300 grant from the Corporation ; £780 grant from the Hospital Sunday Fund ; £20 from pay-patients.

Donors of £20 and collectors of £50 are Life Governors.

Rules of Admission.—Governors and subscribers of £2 may recommend in-patients ; subscribers of £1 may recommend out-patients. Accidents and cases of emergency are received at all hours without letters of recommendation.

Object and further particulars.—A special wing was founded by the late Mr. Drummond for fevers and contagious diseases.

Visiting Days.—Mondays and Fridays, 2 to 3 p.m., and friends of patients on Sundays also.

Dispensary Days.—*Medical* : Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 9.30 to 10.30 a.m.

Surgical—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 9.30 to 10.30 a.m.

Ophthalmic and Aural—Tuesday and Thursday, 10 to 11 a.m.

Skin and Throat—Saturday 10 to 11 a.m.

Diseases of Women—Wednesday and Saturday, 10 to 11 a.m.

4. Coombe Lying-in Hospital, and Guinness Dispensary, Dublin.

Founded—1826, Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1867. Founded by Mrs. Boyle, enlarged and rebuilt by Sir A. E. Guinness (now Lord Ardilaun) in 1877.

The Dispensary was built by the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness in 1872 as an addition to the old hospital. *Unsectarian*.

Management.—Guardians, Directors, Hon. Governors and Trustees.

Master : Dr. S. R. Mason.

Consulting Surgeons : Drs. Kidd, Wilmot, Porter, Butcher, and Hughes.

Consulting Physicians : Drs. Banks, Moore, Lyons, and Gordon.

Hon. Secretaries : J. Norwood, Esq., LL.D., J.P. ; J. F. Lombard, Esq., J.P.

**Registrar and Secretary* : W. Lindsay Beaty, Esq., at the hospital.

Matron : Mrs. Willson.

Number.—50 to 60 beds in the hospital, average number occupied, 11 ; 18 beds in the chronic wards, average number occupied, 10 ; 508 patients treated in the lying-in wards during the year, average

length of stay, 8 days; 142 treated in the chronic wards, average length of stay, 26 days; average cost per bed, £71; mortality of lying-in wards, 2 per cent.; of chronic wards, 5 per cent.; lying-in out-patients, 1,959 during year, and 7,875 cases treated in dispensary.

Income.—£1,846—from donations, grants from Government, Corporation, and Hospital Sunday Fund, £839; pay-patients £8, etc. Debt of £1,154.

Rules of Admission.—By recommendation from subscriber; out-patients are also admitted at all times if in immediate want.

Object and further particulars.—The Hospital consists of two divisions; one for lying-in women, and one, the dispensary or chronic ward, for the treatment of diseases peculiar to women.

Pupils intern and extern are admitted.

Through a donation of £1,500 from Mrs. Tighe, in memorial of her husband, the Robert Tighe Ward was endowed in 1882.

Visiting Days.—Sunday and Wednesday, 3 to 4 p.m.

Dispensary.—General and special. Daily, 10 to 12 a.m.

5. Dental Hospital of Ireland,

29 York Street, Dublin.

Founded—1879. *Unsectarian.* Begun by the Medical Officers who subscribed for the purpose, and who give their services gratuitously.

Management.—*Patron:* Earl Cowper. Trustees, Governors, and Committee.

Dental Surgeons: Drs. J. A. Baker, Stack, A. W. Corbett, and D. Corbett, Junior.

Hon. Secretary: R. T. Stack, Esq., M.D.

* *Registrar:* W. A. Shea, at the Hospital.

Number.—5,205 operations were performed during the year, over 4,000 being extractions.

Income.—£124 from subscriptions; pay-patients £30.

Debt of £47.

Donors of £10 or subscribers of £1 are Governors.

Rules of Admission.—No patient in pain is refused admittance. Lengthy operations (filling teeth, etc.), are only done for patients recommended by Governors.

Object and further particulars.—A school for instruction in Dental Surgery is attached.

Patients unless very poor, or recommended by Governors, are expected to pay 6d.

Open every week day from 9 to 10 a.m.

6. Dental Hospital, Metropolitan,

10 Beresford Place, Dublin.

Founded—May, 1882. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—*Hon. Secretary* : F. St. B. Taylor, Esq., L.D.S.I.,
10 Hume Street, Dublin.

**Registrar* : Mr. E. Kellett, at the Hospital.

Number.—5,511 during the year 1882.

Income.—Supported by voluntary donations ; some patients pay a small fee.

Rules of Admission.—Free, if unable to contribute.

Object and further particulars.—No report published yet.

Students are admitted for practice in Dental Surgery.

Open daily from 9.30 to 10.30 a.m.

7. Fever Hospital, and House of Recovery,

Cork Street, Dublin.

Founded—1802. *Unsectarian.* Before 1802 there was a Dispensary or Sick Poor Institution in Meath Street, specially for fever cases. The present hospital was begun and obtained a Parliamentary grant chiefly through the exertions of the then Lord Lieutenant. It was originally intended only for patients from the Liberties ; they are now received from all parts of the city.

Management.—Managing Committee and Trustees.

Physicians : Drs. Moore, Stoker, Redmond, and Gunn.

Surgeon : Dr. Wharton.

**Resident Medical Officer and Registrar* : Dr. L. Maturin.

Lady Superintendent : Miss Maguire.

Number.—120 beds ; average number occupied, 32 ; treated during the year, 587 ; mortality 9 per cent. ; average length of stay, 20 days. The average cost per bed, in year ending March, 1883, was £100, as the patients were comparatively few, but a large staff must always be kept in case of sudden need.

Income.—£5,509 from various sources ; £2,500 being a Parliamentary grant, and £445 grants from the Corporation and Hospital Sunday Fund. Debt of £75. Donors of 21 guineas, and subscribers of £2 2s., are Life Governors.

Rules of Admission.—Patients suffering from any infectious illness are admitted by any doctor's order, or by the Resident doctor. Children are admitted.

Object and further particulars.—There are separate wards for the different fevers. To facilitate communication and prevent infection the telephone is employed, and a vehicle is kept for conveying patients to the hospital.

An epidemic of typhus fever prevailed during the year; in cases taken to the Hospital before the tenth day of sickness, the mortality was four times less than in cases taken later on.

The number of patients varies greatly in different years and months, according to the prevalence of epidemics.

There are two buildings, one for fever patients and one for convalescents from fever; these are entirely distinct.

The space for convalescents has recently been much increased at a cost of £3,000; of this £900 was collected by the Mansion House Committee. Convalescents from other hospitals will now be received as space permits.

Visiting Days.—Monday and Friday, 1 to 1.30 p.m.

No Dispensary.

8. Hospice for the Dying (Our Lady's),

Harold's Cross, Dublin.

Founded—December, 1879. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—Under the care of the Sisters of Charity.

Medical Officer: Dr. Dudley White.

* *Superioress:* Sister J. Anna Gaynor.

Number.—41 beds; 122 patients were admitted during the year ending September, 1883, besides those then in the Hospice, of these 86 died and 41 remained in the wards; 456 have been admitted since the Hospice was opened. The beds are always full, and numbers seek admission in vain, for want of room.

Income.—Varies; last year it was £2,712, chiefly from donations, bequests, a charity sermon, concert, a Corporation grant of £125, and pay-patients £147.

Rules of Admission.—The most urgent cases are admitted without distinction of creed or class; all applicants are visited at their own homes by the Physician of the Hospice, and those are admitted whose days are apparently numbered, and who are not eligible for other hospitals.

Object and further particulars.—Patients suitable for the Hospitals for Incurables not admitted, as this is intended solely for the *dying*. Wakes are discountenanced. Some pay-patients are admitted, though the Institution is chiefly for the poor. Mental or infectious diseases, or cancer cases, are excluded till more accommodation can be provided. The nucleus of a Building Fund has been formed, as more wards might easily be erected on the present site, did funds permit.

Visiting Days.—Sunday and Thursday, 12 to 1 p.m. Near relatives of patients admitted daily.

No Dispensary.

9, 10, and 11.

House of Industry Government Hospitals,

Comprising the Hardwicke Fever, Whitworth Medical, and Richmond Surgical Hospitals, North Great Brunswick Street, Dublin.

Founded—Hardwicke Fever, 1803; Whitworth Medical, 1817; Richmond Surgical, 1820; all *Unsectarian*. These Hospitals were originally attached to the House of Industry, now extinct. In order to suppress beggary, vagrants were committed to hard labour in the House of Industry for varying lengths of time.

Management.—Under the Management of a Board of Directors.
Chairman: The Earl of Meath.

Physicians: Drs. Banks, M'Dowel, Gordon, and Lyons.

Assistant Physician: Dr. Woodhouse.

Surgeons: Drs. Stokes, Thomson, Stoker, Corley.

Resident Surgeon and Apothecary: Drs. Gilmore and Myles.

* *Secretary:* J. W. Hughes, Esq., 2, Conyngham-road, Phoenix Park.

Paymaster: B. Mullen, Esq.

Matron: Mrs. Byrne.

Number.—322 beds in all; average number occupied, 152; 1,967 in-patients treated during year; 80,088 out-patients; average cost per bed, £46 18s.

Hardwicke Hospital.—120 beds; average number occupied, 27; treated during year, 500; mortality, 12 per cent.; average length of stay, 20 days.

Whitworth Medical.—82 beds; average number occupied, 53; treated during year, 751; average length of stay, 26 days; mortality, 9 per cent.

Richmond Surgical.—120 beds; average number occupied, 72; treated during year, 908; average length of stay, 29 days; mortality, 4 per cent.

Income.—£7,701, of which £7,472 is a Government grant; debt of £886.

Rules of Admission.—Patients are admitted by order of any of the Hospital Physicians or Surgeons.

Object and further particulars.—The hospitals are open to the public free; they are much used by members of the Metropolitan Police Force. Resident students taken.

Visiting Days.—Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2 to 3 p.m.

Dispensary Days.—

Medical—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 9 to 9.30 a.m.

Surgical—Every week day, at Richmond Hospital, 9 to 10 a.m.

Ophthalmic and Aural—Monday and Friday, 10 to 11 a.m.

12. House of St. John of God, Stillorgan, County Dublin.

Founded—1879, and formerly called St. Patrick's House.
Unsectarian.

Management.—Under the care of the Brothers of St. John of God.
*For information apply to the Rev. Prior (Br. Picard) at the House.
Medical Attendant : Dr. M'Evoy.

Number.—16 beds.

Income.—The patients pay from £1 1s. to £2 2s. a week ; these payments are expected to cover expenses, as soon as a larger number can be taken.

Rules of Admission.—By payment ; no infectious, insane, or drunken cases admitted.

Object and further particulars.—It is intended for invalid and old gentlemen. A new house is now being built to accommodate sixty-five patients. Visitors admitted any week day.

13. Hospital for Incurables, Donnybrook Road, Dublin.

Founded—1744. *Unsectarian.* This was the first asylum in the British Isles for Incurables. It was founded by the Charitable Musical Society, which gave annual concerts for its benefit ; was begun in a small house in Fleet-street ; was then moved to Townsend-street, till an exchange of houses was effected in 1792 with the Lock Hospital.

Management.—Governors, Patrons, and Managing Committee.

Chairman : F. Stokes, Esq.

Vice-Chairman : D. Drummond, Esq.

Physicians : Drs. Wharton and Chapman.

Treasurer : W. Watson, Esq., 5, Lower Sackville Street.

**Registrar* : T. E. Grey, at the Hospital.

Matron : Mrs. Savory.

Number.—180 beds ; average number occupied, 168 ; 222 patients passed through during the year ; 52 admitted during the year ; 47 deaths, or 21 per cent ; † average length of stay, 277 days ; average cost per bed, £26.

Income.—£6,434, from donations, legacies, Government and Corporation grants, £593 ; interest, etc. ; debt of £543. Donors of £21, or subscribers of £5 5s. are Governors.

Rules of Admission.—Incurable, but not infectious, cases admitted by vote. The elections for males are in February, May, August, and

† The Board of Superintendence says 79 per cent. ; this is surely a mistake.

November; for females in March, June, September, and December. Mr. Grey attends at the hospital daily from 10 to 11 a.m., and from 3 to 5 p.m. to give information.

Object and further particulars.—The cases in the hospital are chiefly consumption, cancer, paralysis, etc. There are separate wards for Catholics and Protestants; the wards are also divided into cubicles, each containing only one or two beds, thus securing quiet and privacy for the inmates.

Visiting Days.—Governors, Clergymen, and Sisters of Charity admitted at all times; other visitors daily from 2 to 5 p.m.; friends of patients on Wednesday and Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.

14. *Maison de Sante*,

7 and 8 Charlemont Street, Dublin.

Founded—1854. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—

Medical Attendants.—Drs. Mapother, Ward, Ball, and Browne.

**Matron.*—Miss Strangways.

Number.—35 beds.

Income.—Patients pay from £1 11s. and upwards; lowest charge for ladies, £2 2s; fever cases, from £2 2s. to £3 3s.

Rules of Admission.—Respectable patients of both sexes, and suffering from any disease, except insanity, admitted.

Object and further particulars.—The Home is intended for respectable patients only, and to combine the comforts of home with the advantages of a hospital. Friends of the patients are admitted at any time; they can, if they wish, board in the house at a reasonable charge.

15. *Mater Misericordiæ Hospital*,

Eccles Street, Dublin.

Founded—1861, for the sick and dying poor. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—Under the care of the Sisters of Mercy.

**Superioress*: Sister Mary B. Barry.

Council of nine members.

Consulting Physician: Dr. Cruise.

Physicians: Drs. Nixon, Redmond, and Boyd.

Obstetric Physician: Dr. T. More Madden.

Surgeons: Drs. Hayes, Coppinger, and Kilgariff; besides Assistant Physician and Surgeon, Resident Doctor, and Pupils—intern and extern.

Number.—200 beds, which are constantly occupied during ten months; over 2,000 in-patients are treated each year; mortality

about 6 per cent ; over 50,000 out-patients annually ; average cost per bed, about £19.

Income.—Varies, being chiefly derived from voluntary contributions. The North Dublin Union makes a grant for patients sent from it, and there is a Corporation grant.

Rules of Admission.—The poor in need of medical or surgical relief are admitted at any hour ; children are admitted at any age.

Object and further particulars.—This is one of the largest hospitals in Dublin, and the nursing is done by trained sisters. A wing containing 50 beds is set apart for contagious diseases. For two months of the year the greater part of the hospital is closed for cleaning, and to curtail expenses ; the funds being often insufficient to meet the demands made.

Visiting Days.—The Sisters have much pleasure in receiving visitors daily before 4 o'clock. For Friends of the patients, Sundays, or if seriously ill, daily.

Dispensary.—Open daily from 9.30.

16. Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary, Heytesbury Street, Dublin.

Founded—1753. *Unsectarian.* This hospital was originally in Meath Street, and was then moved to the Coombe ; it was designed for the relief of poor manufacturers in the Earl of Meath's Liberty. County Dublin having been omitted when the various County Infirmaries were established in Ireland, the proprietors of this hospital offered it for the purpose, and it was so constituted by Act of Parliament in 1774, its benefits being thus extended beyond the Liberties to the County. This was carried out chiefly through the liberality of Mr. T. Pleasants, who gave £6,000 to the hospital in 1814. After various removals, the present building was opened in 1822, but has been much enlarged and improved since.

Management.—Ex-officio and Life Governors. Standing Committee elected annually.

Physicians : Drs. Foot and Moore.

Surgeons : Sir G. H. Porter, Drs. Wharton, P. C. Smyly, Mac-Namara, L. Ormsby, and Hepburn.

Resident Surgeon : Dr. F. T. Newell.

* *Secretary* : F. Penrose, at the hospital.

Lady Superintendent : Miss Ellinor Lyons.

The visiting Physicians and Surgeons attend gratuitously.

Number.—102 beds ; average number occupied, 74 ; during the year, 1,157 in-patients were treated ; average length of stay, 23 days ; mortality, 6 per cent ; average cost per bed, £49. 6,468 out-patients, and 2,542 accidents treated during the year.

Income.—Averages about £4,000. In the year ending March 1883, it was £5,402, as stock was sold to meet heavy extra expenses of new wards, etc.

The County Grand Jury, Parliamentary, and Sunday Hospital Fund grants of £1,947; donations, interest on property, and bequests, form the chief sources of Income. Debt of £727.

Donors of £21, or subscribers of £2, are Governors.

Convalescent Home, Income of £271. No debt.

Children's Ward, receipts, £213.

Rules of Admission.—Subscribers of £1 or more may recommend patients, who are admitted from all parts of Ireland. Forms of application at the hospital; they should be presented between 9 and 10 a.m. *Accidents* admitted day or night without recommendation. The doctors may admit dispensary cases, if desirable, for hospital treatment.

Object and further particulars.—In 1874 the New Building, or detached epidemic ward, was erected at a cost of £1,000.

The Smyly Ward, for 10 children, was opened in 1865, as a memorial to Dr. Smyly.

The Meath Convalescent Home was opened in 1882; Lord and Lady Brabazon having given a furnished house at Bray, capable of holding eight patients, for this purpose; it is supported by special donations. (See Convalescent Home.) Two observation wards have recently been erected in the hospital for the reception of cases where the illness is doubtful, and there is now a separate chamber where out-going patients will bathe and dress before leaving, to prevent the spread of infection. Nurses' and servants' dormitories, detached from the main building, have now been fitted up and a disinfecting chamber built. Trained nurses may be hired by private patients.

Visiting Days.—Tuesday and Friday 12 to 1 a.m.

Dispensary.—Open to all every week day, from 8.30 to 10 a.m.

17. Mercer's Hospital,

Lower Mercer Street, Dublin.

Founded—1734 by Mary Mercer, in a house built by her, for the purpose of tending 20 poor persons suffering from tedious illnesses. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—The Governors, ex-officio and others, meet once a month. There are also lady house-visitors.

Physicians: Drs. Mason and Knight.

Surgeons: Drs. O'Grady, Nixon, and Ward.

Resident Medical Officer: J. Keenan, L.R.C.S.I.

Medical Registrar: J. Shaw, L.R.C.P.

**Registrar and Accountant:* Mr. A. M'Guckin.

Matron: Mrs. Canning.

Number.—97 beds; average number occupied, 50; number

admitted during the year, 796 ; average length of stay, 21 days ; mortality, 7 per cent. ; average cost per bed, £48. Dispensary cases, 15,062 ; accidents, 4,386 ; average attendance, 50 a day.

Income.—£2,137 from donations, rents, interests, etc. ; including pay-patients, £94, and Government, Grand Jury, and Hospital Sunday Fund grants of £494. Debt of £1,315.

Rules of Admission.—Accidents admitted without recommendation. Subscribers may recommend patients ; dispensary cases are admitted, if desirable, without recommendation. No infectious diseases are taken. Children admitted from all ages.

Object and further particulars.—One of the oldest hospitals in the city. Owing to the debt, one of the wards has been temporarily closed.

Visiting Days.—Wednesday and Sunday, 12 to 1 p.m.

Dispensary.—Open daily from 9 to 10 a.m.

18. Monkstown Hospital,

Co. Dublin.

Founded—1833. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—Trustees and Committee.

Physicians : Drs. Beatty and Head.

Hon. Consulting Surgeon : Dr. Croly.

Resident Medical Officer : Dr. Mahon.

Dental Surgeon : F. St. B. Taylor, Esq.

**Hon. Sec.* : H. Houghton, Esq., 11 Brighton Vale, Monkstown.

Number.—20 beds ; average number occupied, 12 ; treated during the year, 157 ; average length of stay, 23 days ; mortality 10 per cent. ; average cost per bed, £61. Out-patients and accidents, 6,536.

Income.—£1,315 from donations, sale of work, Hospital Sunday Fund grant of £156, and pay-patients, £56. Donors of £10 10s., are Life Governors.

Rules of Admission.—Subscribers of £1 ls. can recommend patients to the hospital and dispensaries.

Object and further particulars.—There are separate wards for special cases, which are available as pay wards if required, also a Children's Ward.

Visiting Days.—Tuesday and Saturday, 3 to 5 p.m. Friends of patients Sunday, 3 to 5 p.m.

Dispensary Days.—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 10 to 11 a.m. at Monkstown. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 10 to 11 a.m. at 64 Upper George's Street, Kingstown.

Dental Surgeon at Monkstown on Wednesday, 9 to 10 a.m.

19. National Eye and Ear Infirmary,

Molesworth Street, Dublin.

Founded—1814.—The oldest Institution of the kind in Ireland ; it was begun in Mary's Abbey, removed to present house in 1881. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—*Patron* : The Lord Lieutenant. Life Governors, Committee of Management.

Physician : Dr. Hayes.

Surgeons : Drs. Swanzy, Fitzgerald, Redmond, and Maxwell.

Hon. Treasurer : M. Perrin, Esq.

* *Hon. Sec.* : H. R. Swanzy, Esq., F.R.C.S.I.

Matron : Miss Huxley.

Number.—26 beds ; 325 in-patients treated during the year ; average length of stay, 19 days ; average cost per bed, £58. 1,841 out-patients during the year, or 14,407 attendances ; average daily attendance, 46.

Income.—£842 from donations, Corporation and Hospital Sunday Fund Grants of £149 ; and pay-patients £303. No debt, but the balance was insufficient to meet outstanding accounts.

Donors of £15, or subscribers of £2 are governors.

Rules of Admission.—Subscribers may recommend patients, but many have to be refused for want of room. Serious cases or accidents admitted at all hours.

Object and further particulars.—To ward off blindness and restore sight, if possible. The poor are admitted without charge, others pay according to their means. A large number of the patients are quite young ; 384 of those treated were under 10 years of age. Funds urgently needed.

Visiting Days.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 3 to 5.

Dispensary Days.—

For the Ear—Daily, 9.30 to 10.30 a.m.

For the Eye—Daily, 10.30 to 11.30 a.m.

For the Throat—Monday and Thursday, 10.30 to 11.30 a.m.

20. National Orthopædic and Children's Hospital,

7 Adelaide Road, Dublin.

Founded—1875. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—*President* : Viscount Powerscourt. The Managing Committee meets monthly ; there is also a Ladies' Committee.

Surgeon : Dr. L. Ormsby.

Physician : Dr. Woodhouse.

Resident Surgeon : Mr. Cuolahan.

* *Secretary* : Mr. W. Appleyard, 5 Raymond Terrace, South Circular Road.

Lady Superintendent : Miss Bessie Lyons.

Number.—30 beds, 20 only occupied during 1882, for want of funds. 62 in-patients treated during the year; average length of stay, 82 days; average cost per bed, £40. 1,513 out-patients during the year, or 4,500 attendances. No deaths.

Income.—£974 from donations, Corporation and Hospital Sunday Fund grants of £225, etc. No debt, except on the building. Donors of £10 10s., and Subscribers of £1 1s., are Governors.

Rules of Admission.—By written recommendation from a subscriber usually. Children from 2 to 13 years of age eligible. Incurable and infectious cases not admitted. Dispensary free, without letters of recommendation.

Object and further particulars.—This hospital is for the treatment of all non-infectious diseases peculiar to children, and for the study and treatment of orthopædic patients, and is the first of the kind established in Ireland.

Visiting Days.—Daily, 2 to 4.

Dispensary Days.—Daily 10 to 11.

21. Orthopædic Hospital,

11 Usher's Island, Dublin.

Founded—1876. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—General, House, Finance, and Ladies' Committees.

Physician : Dr. Cranny.

Surgeon : Dr. Swan.

Resident Surgeon : Mr. Dobbs.

**Registrar* : Mr. D. Y. Veitch.

Matron : Mrs. Smith.

Number.—30 beds; average number occupied, 18; treated during the year, 82; average length of stay, 81 days; average cost per bed, £39. No deaths. 5,840 out-patients during the year.

Income.—£1,030 from donations, Corporation and Hospital Sunday Fund grants of £205, pay-patients, £89, etc. No debt.

Admission.—Forms of application at the hospital. The right of admission rests with the surgeons. Infectious cases not admitted, nor children under three, unless the case is one of urgency.

Object and further particulars.—The only hospital in Ireland exclusively for the treatment of the deformed. For want of funds some beds cannot be occupied. All the necessary needlework is done by ladies at a sewing-bee.

Visiting Day.—Sunday, 3 to 4 p m.

Dispensary Days.—Daily, 11 to 12 a.m.

22. Royal Hospital, Kilmainham.

Founded—1679, in the Reign of Charles II., by Royal Charter, through the exertions of the Duke of Ormond. The number of inmates is limited to 140 by Royal Warrant of 1854.

Management.—*Master*: General Sir Thomas Steele, K.C.B., Board of Governors.

Physician: W. Carte, Esq., J.P.

Captain of Invalids: Hon. Major G. Cresswell.

**Secretary*: L. Fyers Banks, Esq., at the hospital.

Number.—Built to accomodate 250 veterans; 140 is now the limit.

Income.—Maintained by Government grant, and small private income.

Object and further particulars.—This Institution is for the relief and maintenance of all Pensioners of good character, who are disabled by age or infirmity from contributing to their own support.

23. Rotunda Hospital,

Great Britain Street, Dublin.

Founded—1745. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1756. *Unsectarian.* This hospital was founded by Dr. Mosse, in George's Lane, and is the largest and oldest maternity hospital in Great Britain. One in London was established in 1747 on the same plan. It was at first supported entirely by Dr. Mosse, who also spent £8,000 on the present buildings, not having sufficient to finish them, he petitioned the House of Commons, and received a grant of £12,000. Dr. Mosse died in 1759.

Management.—President, the Lord Lieutenant; Vice-Presidents, Governors, ex-officio and others, and Guardians.

Master of the Hospital: (elected every seven years) Dr. Macan.

Consulting Physician and Surgeon: Drs. Little and Colles.

Assistants: Drs. Henry and Horne.

**Secretary and Registrar*: J. Mullen, Esq., 82 Charlemont Terrace, Ranelagh Road.

Matron: Mrs. Courtney.

Keeper of the Rotunda Rooms: Mr. T. Hayden.

Number.—95 beds; average number occupied, 48; 1,761 in-patients treated during the year; average length of stay, 10 days; average cost per bed, £54; mortality, 1 per cent.; in chronic wards, 5 per cent. Treated during the year; midwifery out-cases, 1,529; dispensary out-cases, 5,440.

Income.—£3,498 from donations, grants from Government, the Corporation, and Hospital Sunday Fund of £1,102, rents and interests, letting of the Rotunda, and from pay-patients £150. No debt.

Rules of Admission.—Patients admitted to the Lying-in Hospital at any hour, day or night, on going to the lodge, provided they are ill. Patients admitted to the Auxiliary Hospital by the doctor's order.

Object and further particulars.—Resident and non-resident students, and female pupils are admitted for the study of midwifery. The hospital is specially for the treatment of poor lying-in women. The auxiliary hospital is for women suffering from internal diseases.

Visiting Days.—Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, 3 to 4 p.m.

Dispensary.—*For diseases of women* : Daily, 9 to 10 a.m.

24. Simpson's Hospital,

Great Britain Street, Dublin.

Founded—1781, by the late G. Simpson, Esq., who was himself subject to the infirmities for the relief of which this hospital is intended. It was begun in a private house in Great Britain Street.

Management.—Under Trustees.

Physicians : Drs. M'Dowel Cosgrave, and H. Kennedy.

Surgeons : Surgeon Bigger, Sir G. H. Porter.

**Agent and Secretary* : James Young.

Matron : Mrs. Young.

Number.—61 beds.

Income.—About £3,700 from its own estates ; this income will be reduced by operation of the Land Act.

Rules of Admission.—Petitions for admission to be lodged with the Secretary one month previous to the first Mondays in May and November—the days appointed for patients to be admitted by vote of the Trustees. Character, affliction, and want are the chief recommendations necessary.

Object and further particulars.—The hospital is for respectable men reduced in circumstances, who are afflicted with gout or partial blindness. The inmates must be of good character, and of a higher social position than the patients of an ordinary hospital. Retailers of spirituous liquors and servants are inadmissible.

The patients are lodged, boarded, and clothed, free of charge.

Visiting Days.—Friends of patients admitted daily, 11 to 1 p.m.

25. Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital,

Grand Canal Street, Dublin.

Founded—1808, by Sir Patrick Dun, who bequeathed estates in order to establish professorships at the College of Physicians. These increased in value, and no suitable hospital existing for medical instruction, an Act was passed in 1791 empowering the College to

build a hospital, partly by subscriptions and partly by the estates. It was not, however, begun for some years; it is now both a hospital and a medical school. It contains also Sir Patrick Dun's Library. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—Governors, ex-officio and elected, and lady visitors.
Physicians: Drs. Purser, Finny, Walter G. Smith, and Kirkpatrick.
Surgeons: Drs. C. B. Ball, Bennett, Butcher, and T. E. Little.
House Surgeon: Dr. Cowen.
**Registrar:* Captain Odevaine.
Lady Superintendent: Miss Huxley.

Number.—80 beds; average number occupied, 69; number of patients admitted during the year, 897; average length of stay, 27 days; average cost per bed, £51; out-patients, 5,655; accidents, 1,730; 142 of these were admitted to the hospital. Extern Midwifery cases, 472.

Income.—£4,219. Debt of £501. Income derived from the estates, Hospital Sunday Fund, £219; donations; pay patients, £61, pupils' fees £238, £7 from nurses in training, &c. Donors of £20 are life-members.

Rules of Admission.—Governors and subscribers of £2 2s. can recommend patients.

Application to be made at the hospital daily at 10 a.m. Fever Cases admitted.

Object and further particulars.—Trained nurses may always be had on application to the Lady Superintendent, on payment of £1 1s. a week. Nurses are trained free of charge, if they give their services to the hospital. Ladies are also trained on payment of £1 1s. a week. There are private wards for patients who pay £1 1s. a week.

A working-party meets to make clothes for the patients, and for maternity relief.

The extern midwifery cases are tended by the nurses of the hospital.

Visiting Days.—Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday 3 to 4 p.m.

Dispensary Days.—

Surgical—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 to 10.45 a.m.

Medical—Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 9 to 10.45 a.m.

Midwifery—Tuesday and Friday, 9 to 10.45 a.m.

26. Steevens' Hospital, Kingsbridge, Dublin.

Founded—1720, by Dr. Steevens and his sister. Dr. Steevens bequeathed property in 1710 to his sister, to be used after her death in erecting an hospital. She preferred, however, to execute the work during her life, and began the building in 1720, reserving only £120 for her own use. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—By Governors, ex-officio and elected.

Physicians: Drs. Tweedy and Hayes.

Surgeons: Drs. Colles, Hamilton, McDonnell.

Gynæcologist: Dr. Duke.

Resident Surgeon: Dr. Myles.

**Secretary:* R. B. M'Vittie.

Registrar: G. R. Armstrong.

Matron: Mrs. Evans.

Superintendent of Nurses: Miss Lindsay.

Number.—250 beds; average number occupied, 126; treated during year, 2,101; average length of stay, 22 days; mortality, 2 per cent.; average cost per bed, £49. Number attending dispensaries, about 100 persons weekly, or 1,900 cases, besides numerous accident cases.

Income.—£6,196—derived from rents, donations, pay patients, £1,311; Hospital Sunday Fund and Parliamentary Grants of £1,400; &c. Debt of £1,479.

Rules of Admission.—By application to the visiting physicians and surgeons, or to the resident surgeon at any time. Children of all ages admitted; if very young, a near relative is expected to remain with them.

Object and further particulars.—This is the second oldest hospital in Dublin. Resident students are taken.

One storey is set apart for constabulary patients, who alone are admitted to the fever and pay wards.

Visiting Days.—Sunday and Wednesday, 1 to 2 p.m.

Dispensary Days.—

General: Monday and Friday, 10 a.m.

Diseases of Women: Tuesday and Thursday, 11 a.m.

Skin Diseases: Thursday, 10 a.m.

27. St. Joseph's Hospital for Sick Children,

15 Upper Temple Street, Dublin,

Founded—1872. Removed from Buckingham Street to the present house in 1879. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—Under the care of the Sisters of Charity.

**Superioress:* Mrs. Delany.

Physicians: Drs. M'Veagh and Madden.

Surgeons: Drs. Baxter and M'Cullagh.

Number.—30 beds; 297 treated during year; mortality, 5 per cent.; average length of stay, 35 days; 4,680 out-patients.

Income.—£1,449 derived from donations, pay patients £11, and Corporation Grant of £150. £15 a year supports a bed and gives the right to have one patient always under treatment. Debt of £527.

Rules of Admission.—Applicants must be seen by one of the Hospital doctors ; those having a letter of recommendation from a subscriber have the preference in admission.

Children between 2 and 10 years old, not suffering from any contagious sickness, are eligible.

Object and further particulars.—The hospital is for the sick children of the poor. An adjoining house was bought in 1882, in order eventually to enlarge the hospital. The Sisters beg therefore for help towards an Extension Fund, as many applicants are now refused for want of room.

Visiting Days.—Daily from 12 to 3. p.m.

Dispensary Days.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 10 to 11 a.m.

28. St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital and Dispensary for Diseases of the Eye and Ear,

Lincoln Place, Dublin.

Founded—1844, by the late Sir W. Wilde, M.D., in Mark Street, with 12 beds. Removed to Lincoln Place in 1850. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—Board of Governors, Trustees and Building Committee.

Physician : Dr. James Little.

Surgeons : Drs. Story and Benson.

Resident Surgeon : Dr. Hasbrouck.

Hon. Treasurer : J. Bagot, Esq.

Hon. Secretary : Sir J. W. Mackay.

**Registrar and Accountant* : Mr. J. W. Hughes.

Lady Superintendent : Miss Wall.

Number.—38 beds ; average number occupied, 31, but sometimes there are 42 in-patients at one time ; 751 treated during year ; average length of stay, 16 days ; average cost per bed £43 ; 4489 out-patients treated during year, or 11,556 attendances ; 807 operations ; daily average, 37.

Income.—£1,379 derived from interest, donations, bequests, grants from Parliament, Corporation, Hospital Sunday Fund, and Stearne's Charity of £494 ; pay patients £390. Debt of £96. Balance of £89 on the Building Fund.

Rules of Admission.—Life-Members or donors of £25, and subscribers of £1 can recommend in and out-patients, who are received from all parts of Ireland.

Children are admitted.

Poor country patients and paupers can be sent up by Boards of Guardians who pay 1s. 4d. per day per head and travelling expenses.

Object and further particulars.—In order to benefit those able to contribute something, patients are received at payments varying from 1s. 6d. to 3s. a day. There is also a private pay-ward.

More space is needed as many patients now have to be refused or dismissed too soon in order to make room for others. A children's ward is also needed.

Visiting Days.—Thursday and Sunday, 3 to 4 p.m.

Dispensary Days.—Open daily from 9 to 12 a.m.

Accidents attended to at all hours.

Operations performed on Wednesday and Saturday at 11.

A nominal fee of 6d. procures a ticket entitling the holder to one month's advice and medicine.

29. St. Michael's Hospital,

Lower George's Street, Kingstown.

Founded—1876. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—Under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, cheques payable to *The Superioress.

Physician and Surgeon : Drs. Power and Flinn.

Number.—40 beds ; 473 in-patients treated during year, and 8,400 out patients, besides 722 visits paid to patients in their own homes by the doctors.

Income.—Wholly from donations. No debt.

Rules of Admission.—The sick poor are admitted free, with or without a subscriber's recommendation. Children admitted.

Infectious diseases not taken.

Object and further particulars.—The physicians visit the out-patients in their own houses, if necessary, and admit them to the Hospital when desirable. Many accident cases are admitted.

Visiting Days.—Daily from 10 to 4 p.m.

Dispensary Days.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 9.30 to 10.30 a.m.

30. St. Vincent's Hospital,

Stephen's Green, E., Dublin.

Founded—1834. *Unsectarian.* Modelled on the plan of the Hotel Dieu, Paris.

Management.—Under the care of the Sisters of Charity.

**Superioress* : Mrs. Cullen.

Physicians : Drs. Quinlan and Cox.

Surgeons : Drs. Mapother, M'Arde, and Redmond.

Gynæcologist : Dr. Byrne.

Resident Surgeon : Dr. Kenna.

Number.—160 beds ; admitted during year, 1,450 in-patients ; 10,931 out-patients treated during year.

Income.—£4,611 from donations, legacies, rents, interest on investments, Corporation grant (£350), &c.

Debt of £500.

Rules of Admission.—By recommendation from a subscriber.

Object and further particulars.—New wards have lately been completed. The convalescent home at Linden, Blackrock, is a branch of the Hospital, and is supported from its funds. (*See Convalescent Homes*, p. 28.) There is also a valuable adjunct to the Hospital work, called St. Martin's, to complete the work begun in the Hospital, by giving clothing and money to the needy when leaving.

Visiting Days.—Thursday and Sunday, 12 to 1 p.m.

Dispensary Days.—

Medical and Surgical—Daily, 10 a.m.

For Eye and Ear—Tuesday and Saturday, 10 a.m.

Diseases of Women—Monday and Thursday, 10 a.m.

31. Throat Hospital,

23 York Street, Dublin.

Founded—1877. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—*Patrons*: The Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Abercorn, &c. Committee.

Medical Officers: Drs. P. C. Smyly, Kendal Franks, and F. A. Pope.

Assistant Surgeon: Mr. J. H. Scott.

* *Hon. Secretaries*: G. H. Major, Esq., 3 De Vesci Terrace, Kings-town ; F. A. Pope, Esq., 63 Pembroke Road.

Matron: Mrs. Hall.

Number.—8 beds ; (one male and one female ward of 4 beds each) ; 43 operations performed ; and about 400 out-patients treated during year, or 4,620 attendances.

Income.—£252 from donations and a bazaar.

Debt of £7.

Rules of Admission.—By recommendation from a subscriber, clergyman, or Hospital doctor. No charge.

Object and further particulars.—The first and only Hospital in Dublin, devoted especially to Throat and Ear diseases.

Dispensary.—Open every week day, free, from 11 to 12.

32. Westmoreland Lock Hospital (Government),

Townsend Street, Dublin.

Founded—1792, *Unsectarian*. Since 1820 it has been solely for the relief of female patients. The Hospital was originally situated at Donnybrook, but changed houses with the Hospital for Incurables in 1792, chiefly through the exertions of the Duke of Westmoreland, then Viceroy.

Management.—Board of Governors.

Surgeons : Drs. Macnamara and Fitzgibbon.

Resident Surgeon and Apothecary : M. A. Donnelly, Esq.

**Registrar* : Mr. J. W. Hughes.

Matron : Mrs. Hogan.

Number.—150 beds ; average number occupied, 67 ; treated during year, 821 ; average length of stay, 30 days ; mortality, 2 per cent. ; average cost per bed, £35.

Income.—£2,609 ; Parliamentary grant of £2,600.

Rules of Admission.—Patients are admitted by application to the Hospital daily, from 11 to 1 ; trusses and bandages are also supplied free to the poor on the first Monday of each month.

Object and further particulars.—The accommodation and the Government grant are about to be increased. There are separate wards for married women ; 33 children under five years of age were admitted during the year ; 14 died.

Services for Roman Catholics and for Protestants are held in the Hospital.

The Institution is a means of reforming the patients as far as possible. During the year 55 patients were sent to asylums, 17 restored to their friends, 30 obtained employment, &c.

No Dispensary.

33. Whitworth Medical and Surgical Hospital.

Drumcondra, near Dublin.

Founded—1818, *Unsectarian*. Named after the Earl of Whitworth, who laid the foundation stone.

Management.—Trustees, Committee, Visiting Ladies.

Physicians : Drs. Kennedy and MacDowel Cosgrave.

Surgeons : Drs. Elliott and Foy.

Resident Assistant : J. Donaldson, Esq.

**Collector and Registrar* : Mr. R. Whyte, 1 North Frederick-street.

Matron : Miss Porter.

Number.—34 beds ; average number occupied, 19 ; treated during year, 208 ; average length of stay, 38 days ; mortality, 4 per cent. ; 1,679 out-patients during year ; average cost per bed, £31 ; almost the lowest of any Dublin hospital.

Income.—£528 from subscriptions, interest, grant from Hospital Sunday Fund of £92, and pay-patients, £206, &c. No debt.

Rules of Admission.—Patients pay from 3s. to 30s. a week, according to their means. Children admitted. No infectious diseases treated. Urgent cases are received at any hour.

There are eight free beds, which can only be filled by Medical Officers or Parochial Clergymen.

Object and further particulars.—For payments of 20s. or 30s. a week, separate wards are provided.

The number of Dispensary cases has been largely reduced, owing to the new regulation that only those holding tickets from subscribers are now treated.

Visiting Days.—Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, 2 to 4 p.m.

Dispensary Days.—Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, from 10 o'clock.

The Royal Military Infirmary, Phœnix Park,

Is for soldiers only. It was opened in James's Street in 1786.

There are five Army Station Hospitals in Dublin, with 18 medical officers, and over 300 patients.

The North and South Dublin, Balrothery, and Rathdown Unions have large hospitals attached to them, both for infectious and non-infectious diseases, to which patients from outside the respective workhouses can be admitted if necessary.

DISPENSARIES

UNCONNECTED WITH HOSPITALS.

**All information from and donations payable to persons whose names are prefixed with an asterisk. As a rule, the figures relate to the years 1882 to 1883, few Reports for 1883 being ready.*

Dispensaries were begun in London in 1687 by the College of Physicians, amid so much opposition that the physicians had not only to attend the dispensaries themselves gratuitously, but to subscribe money to buy the necessary medicines.

Medical advice and medicine is given gratuitously to the poor, who bring a letter of recommendation; the latter is not necessary in accident cases. If confined to the house, they are visited in their own homes by the medical officer.

The first dispensary in Dublin was opened in 1782 in Cole's-lane; the Dublin General Dispensary in Temple Bar was opened in 1785; the Meath Street one in 1794.

† Dublin Provident Home and Dispensary,

11 Beresford Place, Dublin.

Medical Officers: Drs. Kidd, Meldon, and M'Cullagh.

Days.—Daily, 12 to 1 and 6 to 7 p.m. Patients pay 1s. for which they receive medicine and advice.

This is now only a Dispensary: it was formerly also an Infirmary, but the intern-patients have been dismissed.

Institution for the Treatment of the Diseases of Children,

7 Pitt Street, off Grafton Street, Dublin. Opened in 1822, by the late Sir H. Marsh, and Dr. Johnson.

Management.—

Medical Officers: Drs. Moore and Churchill attend gratuitously.

**Hon. Secretary:* Dr. W. Moore, 67, Fitzwilliam-square, N.

Matron: Mrs. Martin.

Days.—Dispensary for Diseases of Women and Children open daily. Dr. Moore attends on Monday and Thursday from 11 to 12 o'clock, Dr. Churchill on Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday, from 10 to 11 o'clock. A fee of 6d. a visit for women, and 6d. for three visits for children is paid. Daily average, about 12; some 5,000 treated annually.

There are no in-patients; the institution being, in fact, a private dispensary for the respectable poor. In the last report, for the years 1882-'84, £258 was received from donations, payments, etc. No debt.

† No information received in reply to three letters.

Sick Poor and Dorset Nourishment Dispensary,

92 Meath Street, Dublin.

Management.—Committee.

Registrar: H. C. Allen.

**Matron:* Mrs. Shaw.

Applicants must have a recommendation from a hospital official or from a subscriber, on receipt of which they are visited in their own homes, and help given if necessary. 12,234 persons were relieved during the year.

The object is to strengthen by good food poor patients discharged from hospital. Relief is given in food, bedding, &c. Income in 1882 of £403 from donations, interest, etc. No debt.

† St. Mark's Hospital,

Mark Street, Dublin.

Founded—1753, by Sir W. Wilde previous to the establishment of St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital. It was first in Francis Street; removed to Mark Street in 1808; for want of funds the beds have not been used for a long time.

Medical Officer: Dr. E. Stoker.

Patients pay 2s. 6d. for three visits and medicine. Dr. Stoker attends three times a week.

Now only a dispensary.

Vaccine Department, Local Government Board,

45 Upper Sackville Street; Branch, 45 York Street.

Opened 1804.

Vaccinations performed free at 45 Upper Sackville Street on Tuesday and Friday, 11 to 2; at 45 York Street on Monday and Thursday, 11 to 1.

Medical Officers: A. N. Montgomery, M.C.P.I.; and F. Churchill, F.C.P.

Days.—Daily, 12 to 2 p.m.

Lymph given free to medical practitioners on application to the Secretary at the Office.

Free Dispensaries.

Relieving Officers and Members of the Committee of Management of Dispensaries may sign medical relief tickets, on receipt of which the dispensary doctors perform vaccination, give medical or surgical

† No information received in reply to three letters.

advice and assistance at the dispensary, or, if necessary, in the patient's own home, according to the form of ticket signed. This assistance is continued as long as may be necessary.

Baldoye—Dr. Neary; Tuesday and Friday, 10.30 to 12 a.m.

Blackrock—Dr. Pollock and Assistant; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 10 to 11 a.m.; attendance of 35 to 40 daily.

Blanchardstown—Dr. Maguire; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 9 to 11 a.m.

†Bray—Dr. Brew; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 10 to 11 a.m.

Cabinteely—Dr. Wright of Dalkey; Tuesday and Saturday, 10 to 11 a.m.; attendance of 6 or 7 daily.

Castleknock—See Blanchardstown.

Cloghran—Dr. Stanistreet; Thursday, 12 to 1 p.m.

†Clondalkin—Dr. Burnside; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 11 to 12 a.m.

§Clontarf—Drs. Gibson and Neary. (?)

§Coolock—Drs. Neary and Gibbs. (?)

Crumlin—Dr. H. Davy of Terenure; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2 to 3 p.m.; attendance of 12 to 16 daily.

Dalkey—Dr. Wright; Monday and Friday, 9 to 11 a.m.; average attendance of 35 daily, and about 10 visits daily to dispensary patients in their own homes.

Delgany—Dr. Browne; Tuesday and Friday, 11 to 12.30 a.m.

Donnybrook—Drs. Chapman and Denham; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 9 to 10 a.m.

†Drumcondra—See Coolock.

Dundrum—Drs. Mackay and Usher; daily, 11 a.m.

§Finglas and Glasnevin—Dr. Finegan.

†Glencullen—See Stepside.

Golden Bridge—Dr. Andrew; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 2 to 3 p.m.; average attendance of 25 daily.

†Holmpatrick—Dr. Symes; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 9 to 12 a.m.

Howth—Dr. Neary; Monday and Thursday, 10.30 to 12 a.m.

Killiney—See Dalkey.

Kilmurry—Dr. Browne of Delgany; Wednesday and Saturday, 12 to 1.30 p.m.

†Kilsallaghan—Dr. Sherlock; Thursday, 10 to 12 a.m.

Kingstown Provident Dispensary, 84 Upper George's Street; daily, 11 to 12 a.m., on payment of 1s.

Lower George's Street, Kingstown—Dr. O'Flaherty; daily, 10 to 11 a.m.

64 Upper George's Street, Kingstown—Dr. Mahon; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 10 to 11 a.m.

§Lucan—Dr. Levinge.

†Lusk—Dr. Fahie; Wednesday and Saturday, 10 to 12 a.m. average attendance of 10 daily.

†Malahide—Dr. Stanistreet; Monday and Friday, 9 to 11 a.m.; 800 to 1,000 cases registered annually.

Newcastle—Dr. McEvoy; Tuesday and Saturday, 1 to 1.30 p.m.

North City—

§No. 1—Drs. Oulton, Nowlan, and O'Neill.

No. 2—North Great Brunswick Street—Drs. Delahoyde and Strahan; daily, 10 to 11.30 a.m.

No. 3—32 Blackhall Street—Drs. Speedy and White; daily, 10 to 11.30 a.m.

Palmerstown Lower—Dr. Andrew; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 10 to 11 a.m.

Powerscourt—Dr. Hamilton; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 10 to 12 a.m.

Rathcoole—Dr. McEvoy; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 10 to 12 a.m.

†Rathfarnham—Dr. Croly; daily, 10 to 11 a.m.

Rathmichael or Shanganagh—Dr. Raverty; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 11 to 12 a.m.

Rathmines—Dr. Hearn; daily, till 11 a.m.; about 2,700 a year.

Rush—Dr. Fahie, Lusk; Tuesday and Friday, 10 to 12 a.m.; average attendance of 25 daily.

South City—

No. 1—91 Meath Street—Drs. Barton and Purcell. Daily 9 to 11 a.m. Vaccination daily 11 to 12 a.m.

No. 2—High Street—Drs. Ryan and Ashe. Daily 9 to 11 a.m.

No. 3—Peter Street—Dr. C. Moore. Daily.

No. 4—Grand Canal Street—Drs. Ball and Byrne. Daily 9 to 11 a.m.

Stepaside—Dr. Mackay; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 11 to 12 a.m. : average attendance of 20 daily.

†Stillorgan—Dr. Boyce; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 10 to 11 a.m.; attendance of 6 to 20 daily.

Swords—Dr. Davys; Tuesday and Friday, 10 to 12 a.m.; average attendance of 15 daily.

§Tallaght—Dr. Lawlor.

Terenure—Dr. H. Davy; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 11 to 12 a.m.; 20 to 25 daily.

§Where the days are not named, no reply was received to at least two letters.

Dublin Medical Mission.

Select Dispensary: Monday and Thursday, 11 a.m.

Medical Attendant and Secretary: Dr. Tweedy, 16, Rutland Square.

The first medical mission established in Dublin. Gratuitous medical aid is afforded to poor widowed ladies and their orphan children, to the inmates of four charitable institutions, to the members of Summer Street Fellowship Society, and to patients recommended by subscribers or the parochial clergymen. Contributions thankfully received.

The mark † before a name shows that a midwife is attached to the dispensary.

CONVALESCENT HOMES.

**All information from and donations payable to persons whose names are prefixed with an asterisk. As a rule, the figures relate to the years 1882 to 1883, few Reports for 1883 being ready.*

1. Convalescent Home,

Linden, Blackrock.

Founded.—The Home was the gift of the late F. Coppinger, Esq., and was endowed by the late M. Mullins, Esq. Twenty-four beds are reserved for patients from St. Vincent's Hospital. Patients are also received from the Mater Misericordiæ, Sir Patrick Dun's, and other hospitals.

Management.—Under the care of the Sisters of Charity; connected with St. Vincent's Hospital; all information from the *Superioress, Mrs. Lee.

Number.—Room for 60; average number, 56; 1,063 patients were received during the year; the average cost per bed is about £33 a year; average length of stay, one month.

Income.—Supported chiefly by a grant from St. Vincent's Hospital.

Rules of Admission.—Incurable or infectious cases not admitted, and there are no children's wards, but two or three over six years of age can be taken.

Object and further particulars.—Patients are received from eight Dublin hospitals. A vehicle is sent to Dublin every Wednesday to take patients to the Home.

2. Convalescent Home, Stillorgan;

Office: 5 Molesworth Street, Dublin; Open daily, 2 to 5.30 p.m.

Founded—1868. The Berwick Wing, in memory of the late Judge and Miss Berwick, opened 1870. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—Committee of Management elected from the Governors.

Physician: Dr. Boyce.

**Secretary and Collector:* Mr. Stevenson at the office.

Matron: Mrs. Jones.

Number.—50 beds; 792 admitted during the year, 52 of these were children; average number, 31; average length of stay, 15 days; average cost per bed, £34.

Income.—£933 from donations, interest, Hospital Sunday Fund, (£145), etc. Debt of £204. Donors of £21, or subscribers of £5 5s., are Governors.

Rules of Admission.—The doctors of all the Dublin hospitals, governors, and subscribers of £1, can recommend patients; people advised by their doctors to have change of air, are also eligible. Recommendations to be brought in person to the office on Saturdays at 10 a.m. Children admitted.

Object and further particulars.—To provide good air and food for the poor, when recovering from *non-infectious* illnesses. Sir Joseph and Lady Napier having given £4,000 for the purpose of benefitting respectable male convalescents, who can contribute something themselves, a Napier memorial wing is about to be built to meet this design.

3. Meath Hospital Convalescent Home,

Dargle Road, Bray.

Founded—January 1882, through the liberality of Lord and Lady Brabazon (see p. 11.) *Unsectarian*.

Management.—Same as for Meath Hospital, except two Physicians—Dr. Darby, Bray, and Dr. Hepburn, Merrion Street.

**Secretary*: F. Penrose, Esq., Meath Hospital.

Number.—102 during the year; 35 males, and 67 females.

Income.—Supported by special donations; £271 received during the year, including £100 from Lady Brabazon towards the furniture. No debt.

Rules of Admission.—Only for patients from the Meath Hospital, who are recovering from non-infectious illness. Governors, subscribers, and the medical officers of the hospital, can recommend patients.

Object and further particulars.—The under part of the house is at present used as a Coffee Palace. As it is on the Common and close to the People's Park, it is in a healthy and suitable situation.

4. St. John's House of Rest,

Merrion, County Dublin.

Founded—1870, in a small cottage; removed to present building in 1880. All connected with the house give their services gratuitously.

Management.—*Patron*: The Archbishop of Dublin. A Committee.

Physicians: Drs. Fitzgibbon and J. K. Denham.

Hon. Treasurer: Miss F. Trench, Lisaniskea, Blackrock.

**Lady in Charge*: Miss Jane Trench.

Number.—40 beds ; average number occupied, 40 ; 809 persons received during the year, 95 men, 173 women, and 41 children ; besides these, 2 men and 10 women are permanent inmates ; 9 deaths ; average annual cost per bed, £24.

Income.—£989 from donations, offertories, and payments of inmates (£396). Debt of £53 ; there is also a debt on the building of £200.

Rules of Admission.—Application to be made to the Lady in charge, accompanied with a recommendation. Acute and infectious illnesses are not admissible. Men pay 7s., women, 5s., and children under ten, 3s 6d. a week, as a rule ; but some are admitted for less, and a few pay nothing.

Object and further particulars.—The House of Rest is intended for poor Convalescents needing change of air and good food. Persons from all parts of the country are admitted. Special donations are asked, towards necessary alterations and enlargement.

There is also a private **Convalescent Home for Children**
at Sandymount.

AUXILIARY AGENCIES.

*All information from and donations payable to persons whose names are prefixed with an asterisk. As a rule, the figures relate to the years 1882 to 1883, few Reports for 1883 being ready.

Dublin Nurses Training Institution,

4 Holles Street, Dublin.

Founded—1866, for Protestants only.

Management.—*Patron*: The Archbishop of Dublin. Committee of Ladies meeting monthly.

**Hon. Treasurer and Secretary*: Miss M. Trench, Lisanskea, Blackrock.

Lady Superintendent: Miss Emden, at the Home.

Number.—40 are admitted; of these, 28 live in the Home, going out to nurse, and the rest are in training; 39 were in the Institution, on January 1st, 1883.

Income.—£1,384; of this, £1,154 was received as payment for nurses; no debt.

Rules of Admission.—All must be members of the Episcopal Church. Probationers are admitted by the Lady Superintendent and Committee, and are expected, after a year's training, to give at least two years' services as nurses, wherever directed. Forms of application from the Lady Superintendent.

Object and further particulars.—The Institution used to be connected with Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, but is now quite separated from it, and the nurses are mostly trained in English hospitals. The nurses attend the sick, rich or poor, in hospitals, or at their own houses, as the Lady Superintendent may direct. A charge is usually made, but not always.

St. Martin's.

(See under St. Vincent's Hospital, p. 20.)

St. Patrick's Nurses' Home,

101 Stephen's Green, S., Dublin.

Management.—**Hon. Superintendent and Secretary*: Miss Thompson, 16 Fitzwilliam-place.

Lady Superintendent: Miss Franks, at the Home.

Number.—Six nurses besides the Lady Superintendent who is a trained nurse. Each nurse visits ten sick cases daily on an average.

Income.—£1,144 from donations. No debt.

Rules of Admission.—Nurses are sent to the sick poor on the recommendation of subscribers, the clergy of any denomination, hospital or poor-law physicians, or surgeons.

Object and further particulars.—To supply skilled nursing for the sick poor in their own homes, either gratuitously or on payment of from 1s. to 10s. a week, according to the patients' means. Nourishment has often to be supplied also.

Soeurs du bon Secours, or Infirmarian Sisters,

64 Lower Mount Street, Dublin.

Founded.—This Sisterhood was founded in Paris in 1824, and established in Dublin in 1862; it has now many branches in France and in Ireland.

Management.—Under the Infirmarian Sisters.

*Information from the *Superioress*.

Number.—30 or 40 Sisters, who are constantly occupied, and unable to meet all the demands made on them.

Income.—The Sisters accept an offering of about £1 a week from their patients, in order to pay the expenses of their establishment.

Object and further particulars.—To nurse the sick, however dangerous or contagious the sickness is, in their own homes.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THOSE AFFLICTED IN VARIOUS WAYS.

**All information from and donations payable to persons whose names are prefixed with an asterisk. As a rule, the figures relate to the years 1882 to 1883, few Reports for 1883 being ready.*

THE BLIND.

1. Association for Improving the Condition of the Blind,

Office: 53 Marlborough Street, Dublin.

Founded—1857. For Protestants only. The lending library and reading-rooms were established by the late Miss Pettigrew.

Management.—By a Committee and Trustees.

Hon. Treasurer: W. Perrin, Esq., 50 Upper Sackville-street.

** Hon. Secretary:* Miss Griffin, 11 Great Denmark street.

Librarian: Miss O'Reilly, at the office.

Number.—16 in attendance at present. Books are also lent free, or for payment, and any blind person wishing to learn to read (Moon's system) is taught gratis.

Income.—£105 from donations and dividends. No debt.

Rules of Admission.—By recommendation and good character. Attendance necessary on Mondays at 1 p.m., for reading and luncheon.

Object and further particulars.—To assist the adult blind to earn their own livelihood; it is the only association in Dublin which has for its object the assisting of the industrious blind in their own homes. Various friends read and speak to the blind on Mondays, the day when they assemble to receive orders for basket and hamper-making and for their payments for same.

2. National Institution and Molyneux Asylum for the Blind of Ireland,

Leeson Park, Dublin.

Founded—1815, for Protestants only. Begun in Peter-street in a house owned originally by the Molyneux family; afterwards used as Astley's circus; bought in 1815 to be used as a Blind Asylum; removed to Leeson Park in 1862.

Management.—A Committee of Trustees, Guardians, and Lady visitors.

Medical Officer : Dr Wheeler.

Oculist : Dr. Swanzy.

Chaplain : Rev. M. Neligan.

* *Secretary* : Mr .E. Smith, at the Asylum.

Matron : Miss Brown.

Number.—48 at present ; 50 can be accommodated.

Income.—£1,665 from donations, annual sale of work, sale of inmates' work (£56); annual sermon ; and about £11 each Sunday from the offertory at Christ Church, Leeson Park. No debt.

Rules of Admission.—The Asylum is open to the Female Blind of every Protestant denomination from all parts of Ireland. The inmates are nominated by donors of £200 or subscribers of £20 ; by the Poor-Law Guardians of any union, on payment of from £12 to £15 a year ; or by election as a Free Inmate by the votes of seat-holders in Christ Church, Leeson Park.

Admitted at any age over five years.

Object and further particulars.—The Asylum is a *Home* for the aged (one has been living in it since 1821); and also a *School* for the young, who are taught reading by Moon's and Braille's systems ; and are instructed in other branches of education, especially music, so that some are enabled to earn their living as organists. Basket-making, cane-chair seating, knitting, etc., are also taught. Orders for any of these are thankfully received, as they form a source of income to the Institution.

Visiting Days.—Thursday, 12 to 2 ; and 2.30 to 4 p.m.

For the Friends of Inmates—Monday, 12 to 4 p.m.

3. Richmond National Institution for Industrious Blind,

41 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin.

Founded—1810. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—*President* : The Lord Primate. Trustees and a Committee.

Physician : Dr. Duffey.

Surgeon : Dr. Bigger.

* *Secretary* : Mr. F. Browne.

Superintendent : Mr. O. Armstrong.

Matron : Mrs. Armstrong.

Number.—38 inmates,—34 men and 4 women, and 15 out workers ; 415 pupils have been admitted since 1810.

Income.—£1,282, from donations, interest, etc. No debt. Donors of £21, or subscribers of £1 ls., are members.

Rules of Admission.—Males from 14 to 30, and females from 14 to 50 are eligible. Applicants must have a doctor's certificate, and be recommended by a subscriber. The governors elect the inmates.

Object and further particulars.—To render the inmates self-supporting, if possible. The pupils are taught reading by Moon's system, and music, as well as various industries. Orders gratefully received for all kinds of basket work, screens, etc. The value of articles manufactured during the year was £536. Four of the pupils have become teachers of basket making, etc., in workhouses.

4. St. Joseph's Catholic Male Blind Asylum, Drumcondra Castle, Dublin.

Founded—1859 ; removed from Glasnevin in 1882, in order to secure more accommodation.

Management.—The Carmelite Brothers. Cheques payable to the *Secretary and Superior, Brother H. A. Thornton.

President : His Eminence Cardinal M'Cabe.

Chairman of Committee : Very Rev. Canon Brock.

Number.—100 ; during the year 30 left fully trained.

Income.—Partly from voluntary contributions, partly from Boards of Guardians.

Rules of Admission.—From six years of age and upwards. There are some free inmates, but most are admitted by order of the Poor-law Guardians.

Object and further particulars.—All receive an ordinary education, and most of them a musical training also, under the direction of Mrs. Mackey and Mr. Lowe. There is a good brass and reed band amongst the inmates. The training given is adapted to the abilities and position in life of each individual. The Braille system is taught, and books are printed on the premises in embossed and in ordinary type. Baskets and mats are made by the inmates ; orders thankfully received.

Visiting days.—Tuesdays and Fridays.

5. St. Mary's Blind Asylum for Girls, Merrion, Co. Dublin.

Founded—1858, at Portobello.

Management.—Under the care of the Sisters of Charity and a Committee.

*All information from the Superioress.

Number.—About 200, but the number depends on the funds, no debt being incurred for current expenses.

Income.—Varies, being derived from voluntary contributions. Debt on the building.

Rules of Admission.—Some are sent by the Poor-law Guardians, others are admitted free at the discretion of the Sisters.

Object and further particulars.—The inmates are educated and most also receive a good musical training, so that they are able to give an annual public concert. This being a *home*, many are permanent inmates. Various articles of needlework are made by the inmates for sale. The work of the house is done by the girls in the Industrial School attached to the Blind Asylum.

Visiting Days.—Daily, 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

1. Catholic Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

For Females, St. Mary's, Cabra.

For Males, St. Joseph's, Cabra, near Dublin.

Office: 56 Lower Sackville Street, Dublin.

Founded—1846; for Catholics.

Management.—The Female Branch is under the Dominican Nuns, and the Male under the Christian Brothers.

Committee meets weekly.

President: His Eminence Cardinal M'Cabe.

Treasurers: Very Rev. Mgr. Farrell, Alderman Campbell, J. Woodlock, Esq.

Hon. Secretaries: Very Rev. J. Daniel, Very Rev. J. Curtis, E. T. Stapleton, Esq., Rev. Br. P. M. Wickham.

Physician: Dr. Willis.

Chaplain: Rev. J. A. Nolan.

**Secretary:* Mr. D. O'Brien, at the Office.

Number.—Ample room for over 300, in St. Mary's; 397 now under instruction—182 girls and 215 boys. Employment is also given to a few poor deaf mutes who have finished their course of instruction, but are not fit for situations. Cost per head, £24.

Income.—£10,584 from collections, subscriptions and payments (£5,017). No debt. The sum paid by the Poor Law Guardians is insufficient to meet the actual cost of each child. No debt.

Rules of Admission.—Poor Law Guardians have the power to send children, by contributing £15 annually for each pupil. The Guardians may only give £13 for each adult, this does not cover expenses. Children admitted from 8 to 14 years of age. Forms of application from the Office. Guardians may send destitute deaf and dumb children, whether inmates of the workhouse or not.

Object and further particulars.—The children are taught the sign and manual language; they are generally kept six years and are then apprenticed, if possible. Some obtain employment in the institution and are paid wages; they weave, spin, and make everything, even the boots, worn by the pupils.

The new buildings at St. Mary's are now open. Cardinal M'Cabe has recently purchased a house in Marlborough Street for the benefit of adult deaf mutes; but funds are wanted to carry out this scheme. About July, an annual mission is held in St. Mary's for former pupils, whose travelling expenses are defrayed by the Committee if necessary. In 1883, over 100 girls from all parts of the United Kingdom were present. These missions have always been followed by good results, spiritually and temporally, situations being often found for the deaf mutes. Last year ten were thus provided for.

Visiting Days.—Any time. The best days are Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

2. National Association for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb Children of the Poor in Ireland,

Claremont, near Glasnevin.

Office: 8 Dawson Street, Dublin. Open daily, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturday, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Founded—1816; for Protestants.

Management.—*Patron:* The Bishop of Meath. *President:* The Lord Primate. Trustees and Committee.

Medical Officer: Dr. Barker.

Hon. Oculist and Aurist: Dr. Story.

Hon. Secretaries: Very Rev. Dean Dickinson, Rev. H. G. Carroll.

**Assistant Secretary:* Dr. T. Gick, at the office.

Head Master: Mr. Chidley.

Number.—45 pupils—boys and girls.

Income.—£1,600 to £2,000 a-year from donations, collections, interest, profit on farm, and payments of pupils. No debt. Subscribers of 10s. or donors of £10 may vote at election of pupils.

Rules of Admission.—Applicants must be deaf and dumb, intelligent, and from 6 to 12 years of age. Printed forms at the Office. Children are admitted free, or by payments varying according to circumstances; but never exceeding £20 a-year. They must remain 5 years.

Object and further particulars.—The school is made as far as possible an industrial as well as an educational one. Day scholars and private pupils are taken. The oral system of teaching has lately been introduced, but the sign and manual language is chiefly used. As a rule the children are apprenticed to various trades, on leaving.

Visiting Days.—Monday and Friday, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

3. Protestant Deaf and Dumb Association.

Office: No. 21 Room, Christian Union Buildings, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin.

Management.—*President:* Lord Carbery. Committee.

Missionary and Secretary: M. F. Hewson, at the office.

Income.—£236 from donations and bazaar.

Object and further particulars.—Divine Service is held on Sundays at 11.30 a.m. and at 7 p.m. in the Christian Union Buildings, in the sign and manual language; instructive lectures on Wednesday at 8.30 p.m. to which all are welcome.

This Association works specially amongst the adult deaf and dumb. Employment is provided if possible, and the sick are visited and relief given if necessary. There is a reading room open on Wednesday from 7 to 8.30 p.m. Books are also given away.

CRIPPLES.

Cripples' Home, Bray.

Founded—1874, by the late Mrs. Lucinda Sullivan. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—Six Trustees.

**Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:* Miss L. A. Brady, Cripples' Home.

Number.—38 beds ; 20 girls and 18 boys.

Income.—About £600 from voluntary contributions, besides interest on Endowment Fund of £2,000, and on Reserve Fund of £2,600. A subscription of £10 per annum maintains a cripple.

Rules of Admission.—Destitute crippled children are eligible ; boys from four to eight, girls from four to twelve years of age ; forms of application from the Hon. Secretary.

A donation of £100 founds a bed, but does not entitle the donor to nomination, each case being admitted solely on its own merits.

Object and further particulars.—In this Institution (the first and only one of the kind in Ireland), destitute crippled children are received from all parts of Ireland, as funds and space allow. The children are trained with a view to ultimate self-support.

It is proposed to erect a Memorial Wing to the memory of the late Mrs. Sullivan, for the reception of those who, through life-long infirmity, are unable to earn their own livelihood, and whose childhood has been spent in the Home.

LUNATICS.

1. Richmond District Lunatic Asylum,

North Brunswick Street, Dublin.

Founded—1811, *Unsectarian*. The Asylum for Lunatics attached to the House of Industry being quite insufficient for the purpose, parliamentary grants were obtained in 1810, and in 1815 this Asylum was completed and named after the then Viceroy.

Management.—The Board of Governors meets once a fortnight.

Resident Medical Superintendent : Dr. Lalor.

Assistants : Drs. Myles and O'Neill.

Physician : Dr. Banks.

Surgeon : Dr. Martin.

**Secretaries* : J. Nunn, G. Lennon. A Roman Catholic, a Church of Ireland, and a Presbyterian Chaplain.

Matron : Mrs. Sherry.

Number.—Room for 1,100; 505 males, 595 females; average number in Asylum during year, 1,048; under treatment during year, 1,479; of these 644 are probably curable; discharged cured and relieved, 266; recoveries, 11 per cent.; deaths, 10 per cent.

Average cost per patient, £25 9s.

Income.—£30,618. No debt. 4s. per head per week is received from the Treasury, the counties sending patients also contribute. Farm and garden produce brought in £57, and paying patients £553, or an average of £20 15s. per patient.

Rules of Admission.—Dangerous lunatics are committed by warrant, or by Justices; ordinary cases by order of the Board or the Physicians; some come from district asylums, and some on payment after the necessary medical certificates are signed.

All forms of insanity admitted, epileptics, idiots, monomaniacs, maniacs, imbeciles, &c.

Object and further particulars.—Dr. Lalor's system has proved most successful. Since his appointment in 1857, restraint has been disused, and seclusion almost unknown. The education, employment and amusement of the insane in large classes has proved both practicable and desirable; the general principle being to treat the inmates as though they were sane. The most intelligent act as teachers. The patients make a large amount of clothing, bedding, etc., many thousands of articles in a year. In 1882, of 477 males, an average of 420 were employed daily on the farm, at various trades, school, &c.; and of 571 females, 426 were employed at school, needle, laundry, house work, &c.; 250 attended religious instruction, and 165 were able to take part in concerts; 25 assisted in teaching, etc.; 878 were on the schoolrolls.

2. Stewart Institution for Idiotic and Imbecile Children, and Asylum for Lunatic Patients,

Palmerstown, Chapelizod.

Office: 40 Molesworth Street, Dublin.

Founded—1869. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—*Patron and President:* The Prince of Wales. Governors, Trustees, Board of Management.

Chairman: The Earl of Charlemont.

Resident Physician: Dr. F. Pim.

Treasurer: D. Drummond, Esq.

Hon. Secretaries: Sir R. S. Cusack, J. K. Ingram, Esq., LL.D. G. H. Kidd, M.D.

**Secretary:* W. M'C. O'Neill, at the Office.

Matrons: Mrs. Bass and Mrs. Guilfoyle.

Number.—In the Institution, 33 boys and 31 girls; total of 64, of these 35 are at school; 1 death. In the Asylum, 92 patients, 54 females and 38 males; 6 deaths; total of 115 patients treated during year; 13 discharged improved.

Income.—In the Institution, £2,392, £907 being from subscriptions, and £501 from paying pupils; £939 profit carried over from the Asylum; deficit of £201. In the Asylum, £3,947, of which £3,907 was from paying patients, and £40 from farm profits. None are admitted free to the Asylum.

Rules of Admission.—Patients are admitted in two ways. By payment of at least £50 in both the Institution and Asylum; in the Institution by election also, if approved by the Managing Committee, as wholly or partially free inmates. Subscribers of 10s. 6d. have one vote. Patients are admitted to the Asylum, if there is a vacancy, on production of the necessary certificates. Forms at the office. Children are also sent by the guardians of various unions, who pay 5s. a head per week towards their maintenance.

Object and further particulars.—More accommodation is necessary, and a wing will be added when the existing debt is removed. Many applications now have to be refused, and it is very desirable to have a *permanent* home for many inmates. At present the free patients are elected for five years. They are admitted on probation for three months, and are then removed if unlikely to benefit by a longer stay. There is a separate "Nursery department" for utterly helpless and idiotic cases; these are mostly paralysed or epileptic. The children are educated; singing is especially taught, and they are employed in various ways, the boys in out-door work, tailoring, etc.; the girls in housework, needle-work, etc. Nearly all the clothing used is made in the Institute. Varied amusements are also provided.

Out of every 598 people in Ireland, it appears that one is an idiot.

Visitors—admitted any week day. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, are the best days.

3. St. Patrick's Hospital for the Insane, (Swift's Hospital),

Bow Lane, West, Dublin.

Founded—1745 by Dean Swift's bequest of £11,000, aided by a Parliamentary grant; incorporated 1746, and opened 1757 for 50 patients.

Management.—Board of Governors, who meet the first Monday in each month.

Physician : Dr. Freke.

Surgeon : Dr. Stoker.

Master and Medical Superintendent : Dr. Rice.

**Secretary* : Rev. J. A. Dickinson.

Matron : Mrs. Gill.

Number.—11; cost per patient, about £65 a year.

Income.—Supported by Endowment, and patients' payments.

Rules of Admission.—Printed forms on application; medical certificate of insanity, and deposit of £5 on admission. Adults only admitted.

Object and further particulars.—This was, for a long time, the only Asylum in Ireland for the insane or idiots.

In addition to these Asylums for Lunatics, there is a Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Dundrum, under Dr. Ashe, for criminals who have become insane while undergoing their sentences, or for those who have committed crime while insane. It contains 173 inmates, the majority of whom are probably incurable.

The following are **Private Asylums** :—

Names.	Proprietors.	Inmates.
Bloomfield Retreat, Donnybrook (for ladies and gentlemen),	Under the Society of Friends, ...	... 41
Elm Lawn, Dundrum (for ladies),	Mrs. Bernard, ...	... 2
Esker House, Rathmines, ,,	Mrs. McDowell, ...	... 4
Farnham House, Finglas (for ladies and gentlemen), ...	Dr. A. Patton, ...	... 51
Hampstead House, Drumcondra (for gentlemen), ...	Dr. M. Eustace, ...	... 32
Hartfield House, Drumcondra (for gentlemen), ...	Dr. Lynch, ...	... 31
Highfield House, Drumcondra (for ladies), ...	Dr. J. Eustace, ...	... 15
Lyle House, Crumlin (for ladies),	Mrs. Hayes ...	... 2
Orchardstown House, Rathfarnham,	Mrs. Stanley, ...	... 10
Woodbine Lodge, ,, ...	Mrs. Hayes, ...	... 8
St. Vincent's, Glontarf (for ladies),	Under the Sisters of Charity, ...	... 90
Verville, ,, ,,	Dr. Lynch, ...	... 21

APPENDIX TO PART I.

THE word hospital is derived from the Latin *hospitalis*, and this from *hospes* a guest; the word is literally the guest-chamber. Infirmary from *infirmarius* was also originally the room set apart in every monastery for the infirm and aged; afterwards separate buildings, with distinct revenues, were employed for the same purpose. Now the word is used in the same sense as hospital—to designate a place set apart for medical treatment.

The first hospital was probably that founded by Valens in Cæsarea, 370 A.D.; the Roman lady, Fabiola, St. Jerome's friend, built one a little later. The first in England were founded 1080 A.D., by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury; one for leprosy and one for other diseases. They did not, however, become common until the 18th century, when 11 were founded in London (5, the so-called Royal Hospitals, were already in existence), and 8 in Dublin. Of these 8, Jervis Street is the oldest. There are now 115 hospitals in London for general and special diseases; in Dublin there are 33, a large number in proportion to the population; 12 of these are in receipt of parliamentary grants. New York appears to have the most hospital accommodation in proportion to its population; it has one bed for every 1,500 inhabitants, or a total of 6,000 beds.†

Hospitals serve the double purpose of supplying medical treatment for the poor, whilst they are also a valuable means of instruction to medical students. There are, however, points with regard to their management which are now forcing themselves on the attention of the public. Of these, one is the fact that, according to statistics carefully compiled by Sir James Simpson and other physicians, the mortality is, or was, enormously greater in large hospitals than in small ones, and that there are certain illnesses which for their successful treatment, absolutely require complete or almost complete isolation.

Why, then, are large hospitals still being built, and why are they built in towns at all. Cottage hospitals are undoubtedly far more healthy, and need be no more expensive than large ones, if erected in the suburbs of a town, or in the country where land is comparatively cheap; one great objection to them would thus be removed. One or two buildings would be necessary in the towns as receiving houses, but the actual hospitals would surely be advantageously erected in the country.

Happily the causes of the great mortality of most large hospitals

† I make a total of 2,374 beds in Dublin hospitals, or one bed for every 146 inhabitants of the City, and one in 180 for the County of Dublin. Can this be correct?

are now known and are being removed—the dangers of overcrowding, of bad ventilation, deficient drainage, unwholesome diet (such as an excessive use of stimulants), etc., are well-known; although doubtless much still remains to be done to remove these causes completely. The chief dangers seem to arise from want of that scrupulous cleanliness which is necessary in every detail, and from the placing in one ward various forms of infectious diseases. These statements are not, happily, true of all the Dublin hospitals; many are models of cleanliness and order, and form well-known training grounds for medical students from all parts of Great Britain; but in others an apparent cleanliness is only on the surface, instead of being searching and minute. This is the more culpable since, in surgical cases especially, cleanliness is an absolute necessity for restoration to health; neither should it be difficult to carry out, since most of the hospitals are partially closed during a part of the year (most taking the same month unfortunately) for purposes of cleansing, painting, etc.; and trained lady superintendents now reside in nearly all.

Then the mixture of cases in hospital fever wards undoubtedly helps to spread disease; with one or two exceptions, scarcely any attempt is made to classify or separate the various kinds of fever and other contagious illnesses; thus it too often happens that a patient, suffering from one kind of fever contracts another, perhaps a more dangerous one, while in the hospital. Is it not, to say the least, desirable that separate wards, if not buildings, should be kept for each of the most infectious illnesses?

There remains, however, a far more serious problem. If the enormous increase in the number of hospital and dispensary patients that has taken place within the last few years continues, how can it be met? The prejudice against hospitals that so long existed amongst the poor, is being fast broken down, and it seems possible that philanthropy will soon be utterly unable to cope with the numbers seeking for this gratuitous treatment of their sicknesses. It has been impossible to obtain complete statistics of the attendances in Dublin dispensaries; the *Medical Guide* does not give them; some doctors are unable, while others refuse to furnish particulars; and in some hospital dispensaries, no statistics are kept as to the number in attendance. In 1808, in Dublin, 1 in 8, or 254,000 persons were relieved in dispensaries, at an average cost of 1s. 4d. per patient; at present in London, 1 in 4, and in Birmingham and Liverpool, 1 in every 2 of the inhabitants are in receipt of gratuitous medical treatment. A large number of these could and therefore ought to pay for the advice received; the medicine, if paid for, would be more valued, and would not be called "only dispensary stuff," or be thrown into the gutter, as is sometimes the case now. The numbers in attendance would be reduced, and the medical officers would be relieved of a burden that threatens to become overwhelming. Many, who may be unable to meet the whole expense of sickness, are yet quite able to pay something for medicine and advice. The establishment of Provident dispensaries will meet the wants of this class, but to be of real use, they need to be far more numerous than they now are.

The question is a difficult one, and will not be settled until philanthropy acts upon the broad basis of seeking to remove the *causes* of suffering, rather than the effects; this, since it may necessitate leaving many in the sufferings they have brought on themselves, is difficult to carry out.

Certain temples in Egypt and Greece were much resorted to by lunatics, who were treated there, but in later ages nothing was done for them. The first lunacy enactment in England was passed in 1744 under the Vagrant Act, in 1774 the first Lunacy Act was passed, and in 1844 the present Lord Shaftesbury introduced the Lunacy Law which is still in force.

Doctors and others taking charge of lunatics must procure a licence, and their houses are visited six times a year by the Commissioners of Lunacy. An order of admission to such a house or asylum must be signed by someone who has seen the patient within a month from the date of signing this order, and it must be accompanied by two medical certificates. The recoveries from insanity are thought to be about 70 per cent.; in asylums recoveries are about 40 per cent., as the worst cases, and many incurable ones, are generally sent there.

The first institution for lunatics in Europe was founded at Granada in Spain, and a little later, in 1547, King Henry VIII. gave Bethlehem Hospital to the City of London for an asylum for lunatics. It had previously been a priory dedicated to St. Mary of Bethlehem. (The Royal Hospital of Kilmainham was also a priory once, and is said to have been founded by Strongbow for the Knights Templars). Nothing was done in Dublin for those mentally afflicted, until the last century, when Swift's Hospital was founded, and a little later on the House of Industry admitted pauper lunatics. Since then the present institutions of world-wide fame have been established.

Drs. Itard and Séguin opened an asylum for idiots in France early in this century, and two ladies in Bath opened a small school in 1846, which is still carried on. Through Mrs. Plumbe's influence, Dr. Reed, in 1847, founded the famous Earlswood Asylum. The first in Scotland was founded by Sir. J. Ogilvy in 1854. In most of the States in North America and in Canada it is considered the duty of the State to train imbeciles; the first asylum there was opened in 1847, and has annual grants from the Legislature.

According to statistics given in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Ireland has the greatest number of idiots in proportion to its population of any country in Europe—Sweden the lowest (this is not true of lunatics, England having more lunatics than Ireland); the proportions are—in Ireland almost 1 in every 598 persons is an idiot, in Sweden 1 in every 2,630 persons.

Ireland had no asylum for *idiots*—who are often unfit to mix with lunatics—until 1869, when Dr. Stewart gave a donation of £4,000 and his interest in a lunatic asylum, to assist in founding one for idiots. The two asylums were then carried on conjointly at Lucan, until 1879, when the Donoughmore house and grounds were bought, and the present buildings at Palmerstown completed.

The Deaf and Dumb remained untaught, many thinking them unteachable, until 1816, when Dr. Orpen gave some lectures in the

Rotunda on the education possible for deaf-mutes. One boy, whom he had instructed successfully, excited so great an interest, that in the same year an institution was founded for their instruction under the patronage of the Earl of Whitworth, then Lord Lieutenant. The House of Industry gave part of a penitentiary building, and a school was opened with eight boys. There are now two model institutions in Dublin, and doubtless the oral system of instruction will soon be far more generally adopted in them than it now is.

According to the Census of 1881, there were in Ireland 18,413 lunatics and idiots, 6,111 blind people, and 5,136 deaf-mutes; that is, a proportion of 1 deaf-mute in 1,009 people, 1 blind in 847 people, 1 insane in 529 people, and 1 idiot in 598 people. There were 4,170 sick people in hospitals and asylums, and a total of 71,328 sick, or 1·3 per cent. of the population.

GUIDE
TO
DUBLIN CHARITIES.



PART II.
ORPHANAGES, SCHOOLS AND HOMES FOR DESTITUTE
CHILDREN, AND EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES.

Gough Add. Dublin B. 4.

DUBLIN:
HODGES, FIGGIS & CO., 104 GRAFTON STREET.

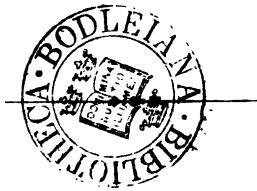
1884

Price One Shilling.

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1884

R. D. WEBB AND SON, PRINTERS, ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN.

GUIDE TO DUBLIN CHARITIES.

Part I., already published, relating to **Hospitals and Agencies** for the relief of the Sick and Afflicted, can be had from **Miss Barrett, 6 De Vesoi Terrace, Kingstown**, who will also be glad to receive further information or corrections.

Part II., herewith, relates only to **Institutions and Societies** established for the benefit of Children, and to **Training Institutions**.

Part III. will deal with **Asylums, Alms-houses, Penitentiaries, and various miscellaneous charities**.

N.B.—The compiler cannot vouch for the accuracy of statements relating to Institutions, where a foot-note is appended stating that no reply was made to repeated enquiries for information.

As a rule, information has been given with a readiness and courtesy for which the compiler is most grateful.

The religion is stated in every case under the heading "Object."

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ORPHANAGES, SCHOOLS, AND HOMES FOR THE DESTITUTE.

**All information from and donations payable to persons whose names are prefixed with an asterisk. As a rule the figures relate to the year 1883-'84.*

1. Bertrand Orphanage, 11 Eccles Street, Dublin.

Founded—1871. Peter Bertrand died in 1806, leaving property for the purpose of apprenticing 15 orphan girls in Protestant families, under the care of Church of Ireland and Presbyterian Clergymen. Owing to legal and other difficulties, no home was opened for sixty-five years after his death, during which time the annual income from the property was absorbed chiefly in litigation.

Management.—Under a Board of Governors.

**Secretary:* Dr. Gick, 8 Dawson Street, Dublin.

Matron: Miss Bagnall.

Number.—20 girls.

Income.—Endowed by Mr. Bertrand. £50 is set apart for apprenticeship fees.

Rules of Admission.—Protestant orphan girls from eight to twelve years old are admitted by election; certificates of health from a doctor and of good conduct from a clergyman are necessary.

Object.—A school for Protestant girls who have lost one or both parents.

Further Particulars.—No report is published. Most of the girls go into business when they leave the Orphanage.

2. Bethesda Female Orphan School, 23 Upper Dorset Street, Dublin.

Founded—1787, in connection with Bethesda Church.

Management.—Under Governors and Governesses.

Chaplain: Rev. A. W. Leet, D.D.

**Hon Secretary:* Miss E. Aylmer, 37 Rutland Square, Dublin.

Matron: Miss Webber.

Number.—Room for 28; present number, 24. Over 500 girls have passed through the home since it was opened.

Income.—£747 from donations, charity sermons, and including £185 payments for children.

Rules of Admission.—Girls from six to twelve years old, who have lost one parent by death, are elected by vote. Certificates of parents' marriage and burial are necessary. Some girls are admitted free, but most on payment of from £3 to £12 a year. Food, clothing, and education are provided for this.

Object.—The Orphanage is intended for the daughters of respectable Protestant parents; friends and relatives are expected, when able, to make some payment.

Further Particulars.—The girls receive a good education, and are trained, according to ability, for teaching, business, or service. The inspector reported his examination as most satisfactory. Some of the girls pass on to training colleges, on leaving the Orphanage.

Visitors.—Admitted any day.

Bird's Nest,

See p. 11.

Boys' Home,

See p. 14.

3. Booterstown Orphan Society.

Management.—Under the Parochial Clergymen, Rev. J. Lombard and Rev. J. F. Caithness, and a committee.

**Hon. Treasurer:* Miss Sherwin, 20 Waltham Terrace, Blackrock.

Income.—£20 from subscriptions; £10 spent in maintenance of orphans; £5 put towards the apprentice fund.

Rules of Admission.—The same as for the Monkstown Orphan Society (see p. 19).

Object.—It is a district charity to assist Protestant orphans; they are boarded out in respectable families and attend Booterstown parish school.

4. Charity in connection with the Rotunda Hospital. †

Founded—1883. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—Under a committee of ladies.

**Hon. Secretary:* Mrs. Macan, Rotunda Hospital.

Object.—To aid unmarried young women, who seek the shelter of the Hospital in their first confinements, to return to a virtuous life, by obtaining situations or work for them; the child is boarded out in Protestant or Roman Catholic families, as the case may be. No report published.

† No further particulars given in reply to three letters.

5. Clergy Daughters' School,

6 Northbrook Road, Leeson Park, Dublin.

Founded—1843, at Colera, by Mrs. Hunter, daughter of Archbishop Magee. It was first known as the Ross Institution; on removal to Dublin, the present school-house was erected as a memorial to Mrs. Whately, wife of the late Archbishop of Dublin.

Management.—*President*: The Lord Primate.

**Hon. Secretary*: Rev. J. H. Monahan, D.D., 44 Rutland Square, Dublin.

Assistant Secretary: J. Mullen, Esq., 82 Charlemont Terrace, Ranelagh Road.

Lady Principal: Mrs. Dannan. There are also local secretaries and treasurers in the various dioceses.

Number.—Room for 46; average, 42.

Income.—£1,817 from donations, diocesan collections, pupils' payments, etc. Debt of £521.

Rules of Admission.—Applicants must be between ten and fifteen years of age, healthy, able to read and write, and recommended by two clergymen. The terms vary from £15 to £30, according to the parents' means.

Object.—The school is for the purpose of aiding in the education of the daughters of poor clergymen of the Irish Church, or their orphans.

Coombe Ragged Schools,

See p. 12.

6. Cottage Home for Girls,

4 Campfield Terrace, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.

Founded—1882, for Protestants.

Management.—Under a committee of ladies.

**Hon. Secretary and Superintendent*: Miss La Nauze, at the Home.

Number.—Room for 10. Present number 6.

Income.—The payments made cover nearly all expenses, except rent, which is paid by a few friends.

Rules of Admission.—By payment of £10 annually for each child, and recommendation from some clergyman or lady. The child must be healthy, and the payments made quarterly in advance.

Object.—The Home is intended to train Protestant girls, whose friends are able to contribute something, for service.

Further Particulars.—No report is published. The children attend school and perform house work in rotation.

Visitors.—Admitted at any time.

7. Cottage Home and Day Nursery,

York Street, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.

Founded—1879. *Unsectarian*. Begun as a day nursery only, but the need for a home for young children soon becoming apparent, the two objects were combined.

Management.—Under a committee.

Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Parry.

**Hon. Secretary*: Miss Barrett, 6 De Vesce Terrace, Kingstown.

Matron: Miss Ellis.

Number.—19 children living in the Home, 7 boarded out, besides occasional day children. Since the Home was opened, over 100 children have been in it for varying lengths of time.

Income.—£313 from donations, fees for children, etc. This does not include special donations towards the purchase of the lease of the present house.

Rules of Admission.—Parents' marriage must be certified, and the children *under* six years of age. Forms of application from the Secretary. The parents or friends of children are expected to pay something, the amount varying according to their circumstances.

Object.—To provide a home and day nursery for young children whose mothers are dead, or are compelled to earn their living. The children are kept until they are old enough for other homes, or are otherwise provided for.

Further Particulars.—This being the *only Home in Ireland* for these very young children, urgent applications for admission are constantly received; but the funds and space of the Home are very small. A larger and more convenient house is greatly needed.

Visitors.—Admitted any day but Saturday.

8. Crèche or Day Nursery,

101 Stephen's Green, Dublin.

Founded—1881. *Unsectarian*.

Management.—Under a committee of ladies.

**Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*: Miss E. Warren, 12 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.

Number.—Average of 8 daily; 2,588 attendances during the year.

Income.—£94, of which £10 was from the parents' payments.

Rules of Admission.—Children under four years of age are admitted on payment of 1d. a day; a recommendation is necessary. Food and clothing are provided during the day. The Crèche is open daily, except Sunday, from 7 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.

Object.—To take charge, during the day only, of young children whose mothers are at work.

Further Particulars.—The children are washed and dressed on arrival. The Crèche is quite distinct from, though in the same building as St. Patrick's Nurses' Home.

9. Dominican Boarding and Day School, †

18 and 19 Eccles Street, Dublin.

Founded—1882. The first institution for the free Catholic education of orphans of the higher classes.

Management.—Under the care of the Dominican Sisters.

Patron : Cardinal McCabe.

*Information from the Prioress, 19 Eccles Street.

Number.—Present number 12, which will be increased as funds permit.

Income.—Donations earnestly requested, as already numerous applications have been received, and there are no endowments.

Object.—For the maintenance and higher education of the orphan daughters of respectable but reduced Catholic families.

Further Particulars.—Special training is given to fit the inmates for teaching and other employments that are open to women. The houses were given by a Dublin gentleman. No report yet published.

10. Drummond Institution,

Mulberry Hill, Chapelizod, Co. Dublin.

Office : 57 Dame Street.

Founded—By J. Drummond, who bought two houses in 1865.
Unsectarian.

Management.—By Governors who elect annually a managing Committee of seven. The wives of Governors form a ladies' Committee.

Chairman : Col. Maclean.

Treasurer : J. Robinson, Esq.

**Secretary* : J. D. Elliott, at the office.

Matron : Miss Rouselle.

Number.—50 girls ; 11 were admitted during the year.

Income.—£1,452 from subscriptions, and the interest of Mr. Drummond's bequest of £20,000 which is the main support of the school.

Rules of Admission.—Girls from seven to twelve years of age without physical or mental defect are eligible. A certificate is necessary from the commanding officer of the regiment or depot to which the father belonged. The orphans are admitted free, but four are paid for by the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers. Any regiment can, for the sum of £16 annually, obtain the admission of one girl.

Object.—To maintain, educate, and apprentice the orphan daughters of soldiers. It is the only home in Ireland for them, and is conducted on exactly the same plan as the Royal Hibernian Military School. Each girl is brought up in her own religion.

Further Particulars.—The girls receive a good education and are trained as teachers, servants, etc.

† "Rules of Admission" not given in reply to three letters.

11. Drumcondra Road Boarding and Day School in connection with the Retreat,

Drumcondra.

Founded—1820, for Protestants.

Management.—Under trustees and ladies' committee.

Patron: Col. King-Harman, M.P.

**Hon. Secretaries*: Miss Smyth and Miss Hare, at the Retreat.

Number.—24 boarders, 50 day pupils.

Income.—From small endowments, and payments for women and children. The accounts of the School and Retreat are not kept separate. Debt on the new school-house of £369.

Rules of Admission.—On payment of £10 or £12 a year according to age. This is not, of course, enough to cover expenses.

Object.—A school for Protestant children of a respectable class, whose parents are dead or reduced in circumstances and unable to afford the ordinary expense of education.

Elliott Home,

See p. 12.

12. Female Orphanage and Day Schools,

George's Hill, Dublin.

Founded—1771. The first home of the kind in Dublin; it was established when the Penal Laws were in force which forbade Roman Catholics to receive instruction in their own religion; this was therefore given under cover of teaching glove-making and other industries. The Day Schools were opened in 1766.

Management.—Under the Community of the Presentation Convent.

**Superioress*: Mrs. Healy.

Number.—Average number in the Orphanage, 60. In the Day Schools, 800 on the rolls, average attendance of 600.

Income.—The income is chiefly derived from donations, an annual sermon, and payments from pupils whose friends can give something.

Rules of Admission.—The orphans must be of respectable parentage and healthy. Friends are expected to give £10 a year if possible.

Object.—An Orphanage for Catholic girls of respectable parentage.

Further Particulars.—The children in the Orphanage are trained according to their probable future life, and are fitted for service, trade, or teaching; many engage in foreign mission work. In the Day Schools the education is conducted under the National system; but superior instruction is given to those who are training to be teachers. The poorer children receive breakfast, lunch, and gifts of clothing.

Visiting days.—First Sunday of each month.

13. Female Orphanage and Day Schools,

Harold's Cross, Dublin.

Founded—1803, for Roman Catholics only.

Management.—Under the care of the *Superioress and community of Poor Clares who work for the orphans gratuitously; the only external assistance received being from the ecclesiastical superiors and a treasurer, who examine the accounts.

Number.—Usual number in the Orphanage, 70; present number, 60. In the Day Schools the attendance is over 100.

Income.—Varies, being derived from donations, interest, charity sermons, payments for children, etc.

Rules of Admission.—Applicants must be between seven and fifteen years of age, healthy and free from vice, with one or both parents dead. Many are admitted free; all who can, must subscribe £12 a year; but some are admitted for less, and some are paid for by the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund.

Object.—See Rules of Admission.

Further Particulars.—The children are trained for business or service, and as a rule turn out well in after life. Many belong to respectable families reduced in circumstances. They usually leave when about fifteen, either to go to business, or to return to their friends. The education in the Day Schools is under the National Board.

14. Female Orphan House, †

57 Harold's Cross, Dublin.

Founded—For Protestants.

Management.—Under a committee.

* *Hon. Secretary*: Mr. Bindon Scott, 1 Grosvenor Place, Rathmines.

Number.—11; room for more.

Income.—£196, chiefly from contributions and sale of work.

Rules of Admission.—The girls must be orphans and in destitute circumstances. No payment necessary. From three to eight is the most suitable age for admission.

Object.—To train the orphans in the fear of the Lord.

Further Particulars.—The girls attend Merrion Hall on Sundays, but any Protestants are received without reference to religious denomination.

† No further particulars given in reply to three letters.

15. Female Orphan House,

North Circular Road, Dublin.

Founded—1790, for Protestants. Incorporated by Irish Parliament, 1800. Mrs. Tighe and Mrs. Este began the home by taking five orphans into a small house in Prussia Street; the present house, built by the exertions of Mrs. P. LaTouche, was opened in 1793; in 1795 a wing containing an infirmary was built. The chapel in connection with the institution was opened in 1818, and the parsonage, lecture hall, etc. in 1876. The Earl of Meath has generously given the Orphanage the lease of the land in perpetuity.

Management.—*Patron*: Her Majesty the Queen. The Governors and Governesses meet once a month.

**Chaplain and Secretary*: Rev. J. D. Cooke, M.A., the Parsonage, Female Orphan House.

Registrar: Mr. Malins, 3 Summerville Terrace.

Matron: Mrs. Baker.

Number.—Average of 76; room for 120; 68 were in the home in April, 1883. Over 900 orphans have been trained here, 600 of these were from Dublin. At one time there were as many as 160 in it.

Income.—£1,683 from endowments, donations, collections, interest, offertory at the Orphanage church, and including a Parliamentary grant of £500, etc. Debt of £78. Donors of £20 are life members; subscribers of £2 are Governors if so elected by the board.

Rules of Admission.—Applicants must have lost both parents, be healthy, and between 3 and 10 years of age. The marriage and burial certificates of the parents must accompany the application. Orphans are admitted from all parts of Ireland; and no case coming within the rules is refused admission.

Object.—To provide a home for Protestant orphan girls who have lost *both* parents.

Further Particulars.—This is nearly the oldest orphanage in Dublin. The children are educated and trained in all kinds of domestic work; the entire work of the house, cleaning, washing, cooking, and dairy work being done by them in rotation. All the clothing worn by the orphans is made by themselves, and orders for needlework are gladly received in aid of the funds.

The girls are trained as servants, teachers, etc. Almost without exception, those who have left the home during the past eighteen years are now doing well.

George IV. once visited the home and gave 100 beds and bedding, besides an annual subscription of £100.

In memory of Mr. Brennen, donor of the garden wall and railings etc., Mr. Gibson Black invested £1,000 in 1878, that the orphans might have sea air. For a fortnight every summer they now go to Sandycove in rotation.

16. Female Orphan School,

77 Upper Dorset Street, Dublin.

Management.—By a Board of Governors and Governesses, consisting of the Pastor of Ormond Quay Presbyterian Church, the Elders, Deacons and their wives.

**Hon. Secretary* : J. Gillespie, Esq., 6 Belmont Avenue.

Matron : Miss Brown.

Number.—14 at present.

Income.—From endowments, rents, and interest, which produced £316 in 1883.

Rules of Admission.—Orphan girls from seven to eleven years old, of Presbyterian parentage only, admitted. Proofs of parents' marriage, father's death, child's baptism and health, necessary, and a recommendation signed by two people. Application to be made before the first Tuesday in each month.

Object.—To educate and support Presbyterian orphans. (See also p. 21.)

Further Particulars.—The girls attend the school in Dominick Street every day. No report published.

17. Girls' Training Home,

64 Lower Baggot Street, Dublin.

Founded—Re-opened, 1883. The house was previously known as the House of Refuge, (opened in 1802). The present Home grew out of the Prison Gate work, though it is quite distinct from it.

Management.—Trustees, Council, and Committee of Management.

Hon. Treasurer : Mrs. Burton.

**Hon. Secretary* : Mrs. Sibthorpe, 29 Upper Leeson Street, Dublin.

Registrar : Dr. J. M. Whitaker.

Lady Superintendent : Mrs. Millner.

Number.—30 could be accommodated, but there are at present only 12 beds, which are all full.

Income.—Entirely supported by donations. No rent is paid except £12 a year for ground rent ; but £327 was spent on putting the house in order according to agreement.

Rules of Admission.—The girls must be over fourteen ; forms of application from the Hon. Secretary. It is intended for girls in danger from bad companions or bad homes.

Object.—The Home is essentially of a preventive character ; other homes take the fallen and those of good character ; this is for neither class, but for the friendless of any religion, and those in danger from their surroundings of growing up to recruit the ranks of the fallen.

Further Particulars.—No report has yet been published. The girls will be trained for service, or emigrated.

18. Hibernian Marine Society's School,

1 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.

Founded—1766, at Ringsend, after the war, for the orphans of seamen. Incorporated 1775, and a house built on Sir J. Rogerson's Quay; this was burnt, and the present house bought in 1872.

Management.—*President*: The Archbishop of Dublin.

Governors, and a committee of 15 elected from the members.

**Registrar*: Mr. Francis de Lisle, at the School.

Number.—Present number, 36; room for 42. When the society had a parliamentary grant there used to be many more.

Income.—From interest on funded property and subscriptions. Donors of £21 or subscribers of £1 ls. are Members.

Rules of Admission.—The boys must be Protestants, over nine, in good health, and the sons of seamen. A security of £10 necessary to ensure good conduct.

Object.—To maintain, educate, and apprentice the sons or orphans of Protestant seamen, coastguards, etc.

Further Particulars.—No report published. The boys are kept till they are fifteen, and are then generally apprenticed to masters of vessels, or sent to the Royal Navy.

Visitors.—Admitted any day.

19. House of Mercy,

Lower Baggot Street, Dublin.

Founded—1827, by Mother Mary Catherine McAuley.

Management.—Under the care of the Sisters of Mercy.

**The Superioress*, Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Baggot Street.

Number.—50.

Income.—From donations, laundry and needlework.

Rules of Admission.—Young women over sixteen years of age, of good character, are admitted.

Object.—To provide a home and protection for Roman Catholic young women of good character, a day-school for the children of the poor, and an establishment for training young girls as school-mistresses.

Further Particulars.—The young women are engaged in household and laundry work until situations can be found for them. They generally remain two or three years, and receive training in household work and other industries. They live in the House of Mercy, which is attached to, though distinct from, the Convent. A good outfit is given them when they leave, and, as far as possible, those who have left are looked after by the Sisters.

20. Home for Orphan Girls,

14 Royal Canal Terrace, Phibsboro' Road, Dublin.

Founded—1884.

Management.—Under a committee.

**Hon. Secretary:* Miss Maturin, All Saints' Glebe, Phibsboro'.

Matron: Miss de Jersey.

Number.—Two at present, the Home is only just opened.

Income.—£75 received from donations, offertory, and sale of work.

Object.—The Home is intended for destitute Protestant orphans from the workhouse or elsewhere, of four years old and upwards.

Further Particulars.—The girls will be trained for service, etc. A ladies' working party meets weekly. The Hon. Sec. will be glad to receive orders for work, as the sale helps in the support of the orphans. No report yet published.

Industrial Schools.

See p. 83.

IRISH CHURCH MISSION SCHOOLS & HOMES,

From 21 to 29.

Office: D'Olier Street.

There are 1,300 children altogether in the various Schools.

£14,000 a year is needed. All the Homes are supported entirely by voluntary donations, there being no endowments.

Object.—All the Homes are for destitute children. One of the main principles of all the Schools, which are open daily from 9.30 to 3 p.m., is that every person shall be taught from the Bible, chapter and verse being always learnt with the texts; secular instruction is of course given also.

21. (1) Bird's Nest,

York Road, Kingstown.

Branch Home, called Nead le Farrige, at Spiddal, Galway.

Founded—1859, in memory of Mrs. Whately and Mrs. George Wale. The home has grown from very small and humble beginnings.

Management.—*President:* Mrs. Smyly.

**Hon. Secretary and Superintendent:* Miss Crofton, 20 York Road, Kingstown.

Hon. Secretary of Children's Associations, Miss Davies, 35 Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin.

Matron: Mrs. O'Neil.

Number.—329 boys, girls, and infants. Of these, 230 are in the Nest, 80 at Spiddal, and 19 boarded out.

Income.—£5,197 chiefly from the associations formed in England and Ireland; and other collections.

Rules of Admission.—Applicants must be seven years old, destitute and free from disease. Marriage certificate of parents required. Forms of application from the Secretary. The children of mixed marriages, or of Roman Catholic parentage have the preference, others being eligible for other institutions. The friends of a few children pay £8 a year.

Further Particulars.—This is the largest of the Dublin Homes; 80 of the children are adopted, that is, paid for by various ladies. The children are mostly trained for service.†

22. (2) Coombe Ragged Day Schools & Boys' Home,† Skinner's Alley, Coombe.

Founded—1853.

Management.—*Hon. Treasurer*: J. H. Franks, Esq., Dalriada, Blackrock.

**Hon. Secretary*: Miss E. Smyly, 35 Upper Fitzwilliam Street.

Number.—60 boys in the Home; 48 boys and girls, and 335 infants in the Day Schools during the year. Present number 190.

Income.—£1,679 from donations chiefly, and bazaars in London and Dublin.

Rules of Admission.—Applicants must be seven years old, destitute and free from disease. Marriage certificate of parents required. Forms of application from the Secretary. The children of mixed marriages, or of Roman Catholic parentage, have the preference, others being eligible for other institutions. There are boys, girls, and infants, in the Day School; but only boys in the Home.

Further Particulars.—The schools for the home and the out children are now in separate rooms, and quite distinct. The outdoor boys are mostly a very wild set, and earn their living by selling newspapers, etc. Breakfast and dinner is given at the school; old clothes are gratefully received.

23. (3) Elliott Home for Waifs and Strays, † 167, 168, 169, Townsend Street, Dublin.

Founded—1872, in memory of the late William Henry Elliott.

Management.—*Hon. Treasurer*: Captain R. W. Thompson, Clonskeagh Castle.

† The *object* of all these Schools (21 to 29) will be found under Irish Church Mission, see p. 11.

**Hon. Secretaries* : R. H. Wall, Esq., 6 Leinster Street, Dublin,
and Miss A. Smyly, 35 Upper Fitzwilliam Street.
Matron : Mrs. Nee.

Number.—120 boys and girls, 60 children admitted during the year.

Income.—£1,787 from subscriptions, sales of work, etc.

Rules of Admission.—Destitute children of both sexes and various ages admitted ; application to be made to the secretaries.

Further Particulars.—The children, after receiving some training in the Elliott Home, are passed on to the other mission schools if suitable. Through the kindness of the Earl of Meath, who lends a house, the children generally go to Delgany for two months in the summer.

24. (4) Home for Big Lads, †

28 Townsend Street, Dublin.

Founded—1883.

Management.—*Patroness* : Mrs. Smyly.

**Hon. Secretary* : Miss Staples, 23 Upper Merrion Street.

Matron : Mrs. MacNamara.

Number.—Room for 20.

Income.—No debt on the building, but subscribers are needed for the support of the boys, £10 a year each.

Rules of Admission.—Apply to the secretary.

Further Particulars.—This is a Home for rough lads for whom situations are found as openings occur, after they are somewhat trained by work about the mission schools, etc. No report yet published.

25. (5) Girls' Home and Infants' Day School, †

19 Luke Street, Dublin.

Management.—*Hon. Treasurer* : Miss Whately.

**Hon. Secretary* : Mrs. Robinson, 3 Wilton Place.

Lady Superintendent : Mrs. Goff.

Number.—60 girls in the Home, 120 infants in the Day School.

Income.—£1,406 from collections, bazaar, etc. This amount was divided between the Girls' Home and the Day Schools.

Further Particulars.—Orphans and neglected girls are received and trained for domestic service. A new day school for girls is now in preparation and will make the fifth school in connection with the Townsend Street Mission.

† The *object* of all these Schools (21 to 29) will be found under Irish Church Mission, see p. 11.

26. (6) Ragged Day Schools, †

Townsend Street.

Founded—1853.**Management**.—Same as for Luke Street.**Number**.—About 200. Day School only.**Income**.—See Luke Street Home.**Further Particulars**.—Over 200 children are fed and taught daily; about 400 adults attend the Sunday-school.**27. (7) Boys' Home, †**

Grand Canal Street, Dublin.

Founded—1852. This is the oldest of the Irish Church Mission Homes.**Management**.—Committee of ladies and gentlemen.*Hon Secretaries*: J. Smyly, Esq., Carrickmines, and Miss D. Staples, 23 Upper Merrion Street.*Master*: Mr. Irwin.**Number**.—86 boys; the Home is nearly always full.**Income**.—£2,167 from collections, bazaar, etc.**Rules of Admission**.—Forms of application from the Secretary; the chief recommendation necessary is that the boy is homeless.**Further Particulars**.—The boys are trained as servants, or apprenticed to tradesmen, these, on leaving, may still live in the Home in rooms set apart for the purpose; some are able to pay for their lodging. A few have been sent to Canada. The boys go to school in Townsend Street; some learn carpentering, glazing, etc., and can do repairs when necessary. They have a good band. An evening science and art class is carried on for old boys and others, at which the average attendance is 20. Ladies have lately taught the boys wood-carving, and this industry promises to be a source of support to the home.**28. (8) Day Schools for Girls and Infants, †
Sewing Class for Women,**

At the Boys' Home, Grand Canal Street.

† The *object* of all these Schools (21 to 29) will be found under Irish Church Mission, see p. 11.

29. (9) Ragged Schools (Day only), †

Lurgan Street, Dublin.

Management.—*Patroness* : Lady Ardilaun.**Hon. Secretary* : Mrs. Longworth Dames, 32 Upper Mount Street.*Matron* : Mrs. Colvin.**Number.**—200 or more boys, girls and infants.**Income.**—£745, debt of £47.**Rules of Admission.**—Men, women, boys, girls, and infants are all welcome.**Further Particulars.**—Breakfast (bread and cocoa), and dinner is given in the day schools. Most of those who attend the school are very poor and ragged.**30. Irish Clergy Sons' Education Society,****Office** : 45 Molesworth Street, Dublin.**Founded**—1855.**Management.**—*Patron* : The Lord Primate.*President* : The Archbishop of Dublin. Three trustees, and committee of clergymen.*Hon. Secretaries* : Rev. C. W. Benson, T. Lefroy, Esq. Q.C.**Secretary* : Mr. E. Stokes, at the office.**Number.**—33 pupils. 130 boys have been educated by means of the Society since 1855.**Income.**—£2,275 from donations, diocesan and church collections, etc. Donors of £5 and subscribers of 10s. are members, and have each one vote.**Rules of Admission.**—Candidates must be between twelve and fifteen years of age. The Committee select the most deserving cases, and from these, the members then elect by vote the number for whom there are vacancies. The elections are held in January and June.**Object.**—The education of the sons of clergymen of the Irish Church.**Further Particulars.**—The elected boys are placed at various schools selected by the Committee, and are educated at the expense of the Society. An entrance fee of £5 is paid by the friends, on the election of a candidate.† The *object* of all these Schools (21 to 29) will be found under Irish Church Missions, see p. 11.

31. King's Hospital,

And Free School of King Charles II. Commonly called the
Bluecoat School,

Oxmantown, Dublin.

Founded—1670, then intended for the aged and infirm poor, as well as for their children ; since 1680, it has been confined to the sons of reduced citizens. Rebuilt 1773.

Management.—There are forty-six elected and four ex-officio Governors, besides four Trustees.

**Registrar and Agent* : G. R. Armstrong, Esq., Blackhall Place, Dublin.

Head Master and Chaplain : Rev. T. B. Gibson.

Number.—100 boys ; originally intended for 300 boys, but the funds were insufficient to finish the building. Average cost about £30 a year per head.

Income.—Chiefly derived from rents in Stephen's Green, Oxmantown, etc.

Rules of Admission.—Boys from ten to twelve eligible. Certificates of parents' marriage, child's baptism, and health necessary. An examination in elementary knowledge and the Church catechism must be passed. Boys are nominated by the Governors, or admitted on four free foundations. Both parents must belong to the Church of Ireland.

Object.—To educate the sons of reduced Protestant citizens.

Further Particulars.—The Governors may nominate boys to the number of 64
The Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools may nominate ... 20
The Bishop of Meath, 10
The Rector of St. Werburgh's, 2
The Rector of Harold's Cross, 4

Total 100

Luke Street Home,

See p. 13.

32. Masonic Female Orphan School,

Merrion Road, Dublin. **Office** : 16 Molesworth Street.

Founded—1792, in South Richmond Street, afterwards in Burlington Road. The new building was opened in 1882. In 1790, a few Freemasons made a subscription for the support of 6 orphans of brethren ; the number soon increased to 20.

Management.—Board of Governors; also Ladies' Committee.

**Hon. Secretary:* C. C. MacNamara, Esq., LL.D.

Matron: Mrs. Neale.

Head Governess: Miss Triggs.

Number.—Room for 70. Present number 50. Average cost per pupil £35.

Income.—£1,900 from donations, interest, contributions from the lodges, etc. The cost of the new building and furniture was £14,986.

Rules of Admission.—Printed forms at the office. Candidates must be between eight and thirteen years old; they are elected by vote of the Board of Governors in June and December. All are admitted free. Certificates of parents' marriage, and father's death necessary; also of child's health and baptism.

Object.—To maintain, educate, and clothe, the daughters of deceased Freemasons only. The school is unsectarian, but there are few Roman Catholic Freemasons.

Further Particulars.—Outfits are given, and apprentice fees paid when the pupils leave. There are three endowments of £100 each for prizes.

Visiting Day.—Wednesday, 12 to 4 o'clock.

33. Masonic Orphan Boys' School,

Temporarily at Adelaide Hall, Merrion, Co. Dublin.

Office: 16 Molesworth Street, Dublin.

Founded—1867.

Management.—Board of Governors.

Hon. Secretary: R. O'Brien Furlong, Esq.

**Assistant Secretary:* G. W. Herbert, at the office.

Head Master: J. Holdbrook.

Matron: Miss Holdbrook.

Number.—37 boys in January, 1884. Average cost per pupil £46.

Income.—£1,628 from donations, and interest on stock. Donors of £10 and subscribers of £1 are governors.

Rules of Admission.—Same as for the Masonic Female Orphan School, see p. 16. Elections in May and November.

Object.—To maintain and educate the sons of deceased Freemasons only. It is unsectarian.

Further Particulars.—The pupils receive a good education, and obtain situations on leaving, as clerks, etc.

34. Mercer's Endowed Boarding School for Girls

Castleknock, Co. Dublin.

Founded—1735, by Mary Mercer, who left land and houses for the endowment. She made no religious distinction in her will, but nominated only clergymen of the Irish Church as trustees. The endowment is therefore kept for Protestants.

Management.—Four Trustees.

**Acting Trustee:* Rev. M. W. Jellett, 69 Palmerston Road, Dublin.

Matron: Miss Curtis.

Number.—38 girls, of these 25 are free, and 13 are admitted on payment of £15 a year.

Income.—From endowments producing about £878 a year.

Rules of Admission.—Same as for Morgan's Endowed School, p. 20.

Object.—The school is intended to give a good education to girls of respectable Protestant parentage. No report is published.

Further Particulars.—The school-house was built by the trustees of Morgan's Endowed School, but as their funds were insufficient to keep it up, it was granted to this school on condition that the house should be kept in repair, and that the girls should do needlework for the boys in Morgan's School. They are kept till they are fifteen, and are then sometimes sent on to a training school.

Visitors.—Admitted from 12 to 2 o'clock any day but Saturday and Sunday.

35. Methodist Orphan Society.

Founded—1870.

Management.—*President:* Rev. C. Garrett and Committee.

Hon. Treasurers: Rev. W. Crook and J. M. Lynn, Esq.

**Secretary:* Rev. J. D. Powell, Brighton Road, Rathgar, Dublin.

Number.—160 at present, 28 admitted during the year.

Income.—£1,083 (including balance from previous year) from collections, legacies and interest; £647 was expended for the maintenance of orphans; £50 in special grants.

Rules of Admission.—Preference is given to Methodist children who have lost both parents. Applications must be signed by the minister of the circuit, and by two subscribers or collectors of £1 each.

Object.—To aid in the maintenance and education of orphans, one or both of whose parents have been connected with the Methodist Church in any part of Ireland.

Further Particulars.—The orphans are boarded out in suitable Methodist families; these receive a sum not exceeding £7 10s. for each child, to include all expenses. No child is helped after it is fourteen years old; but apprentice fees are paid and an outfit provided, for which 5 per cent. of the annual income is set apart.

36. Methodist Female Orphan School,

36 Harrington Street, Dublin.

Founded—1804, by Mr. Solomon Walker; hence often called Walker's School. The present house was built in 1853, and cost £700.

Management.—Trustees and Governors.

**Hon. Secretaries* : J. Booth, Esq. and Miss Booth, 37 Harrington Street, Dublin.

Matron : Miss O'Malley.

Number.—Room for 18 ; present number, 17.

Income.—£256 from donations and church collections, etc. ; of this, £111 is from the interest of bequests. £260 was also raised in 1882 by special effort for an Improvement Fund.

Rules of Admission.—Girls from seven to ten years old, *both* of whose parents were Protestants, and one or both of whom are dead are eligible. Certificate of health necessary. The home is not confined to children of Methodist parentage, though such have the preference.

Object.—See Rules of Admission.

Further Particulars.—The Institution, though founded, managed and mainly supported by Methodists, is undenominational. The girls are trained for business or service ; most obtain good situations and do well on leaving. The elder ones are now educated at the Kildare Place Schools.

37. Monkstown Protestant Orphan Society.

Founded—1830.

Management.—*President* : Rev. Canon Peacocke ; Vice-Presidents, and a Managing Committee.

**Hon. Secretary* : E. T. Kennedy, Esq. LL.D., 2 Knapton Villas, Kingstown.

Number.—26 orphans are now being aided by the Society.

Income.—£429 from interest, subscriptions, and charity sermon. Donors of a penny a week are members, and may vote at the general meetings.

Rules of Admission.—Children of mixed marriages, as well as those of Protestant parentage are admitted. A form of recommendation must be signed by six subscribers ; certificate of parents' marriage, and child's baptism and health necessary.

Object.—It is a local society for assisting destitute orphans in the parochial districts of Monkstown, St John's, Christ Church, Blackrock, Dalkey, Killiney, Tullow, and Kill. The children are maintained, educated, and apprenticed by the Society.

Further Particulars.—The orphans are boarded out, usually in the country, but if the mother is alive they are not necessarily separated from her.

An annual meeting is held in Kingstown, in May, when the children come up with their nurses for inspection.

38. Morgan's Endowed Boarding School for Boys, Castleknock, Co. Dublin.

Office: 40 Dominick Street, Dublin. Open Thursday and Friday, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Founded—1773, by Richard Morgan, who left property for its support.

Management.—Seven Governors, and local committee.

Agent of the Estate: E. C. Hamilton, Esq., 40 Dominick Street.

**Head Master:* Mr. Murphy.

Number.—40 boys. Of these, 20 are free, and 20 are admitted on payment of £18 a year.

Income.—From endowments producing about £822.

Rules of Admission.—The nomination of both free and pay pupils rests with the governors in rotation. Applicants must be healthy and between eight and eleven years old; certificate of parents' marriage necessary, and for free pupils a declaration before the magistrate that the boy is destitute. Forms of application from the governors. Both parents must be Protestants.

Object.—The school is intended for boys of respectable Protestant parentage. A good education is given. The free boys remain four years on an average. No report is published.

Visitors admitted any week-day from 12 noon to 2 p.m.

39. Pleasants' Asylum,

75 Lower Camden Street, Dublin.

Founded—1818, by Mr. Thomas Pleasants, in the house left by him for the purpose. By his will, three clergymen in Dublin are governors, and two widows are visiting matrons. A sum of money was left by Mr. Pleasants for their payment. Mr. Pleasants' object seems to have been to give industrial training to as many poor girls as his money would maintain; but now, girls of a superior class only are admitted and trained for teaching. He also directed that a dowry should be given to such girls as marry farmers. Each girl on leaving has now an outfit worth £20, and £20 placed to her credit in some bank.

Management.—* Three Governors; Rev. J. J. MacSorley, Rev. J. W. MacMahon, Rev. R. Flomyng. Two visiting matrons.

Resident Matron: Mrs. Wood at the asylum.

Number.—From 12 to 14 girls; average cost, over £50 a year per head.

Income.—The funds are derived from the interest of Mr. Pleasants' bequest.

Rules of Admission.—Destitute female orphans from eight to twelve years old, and of respectable parentage, are eligible. Forms of application from the matron. A doctor's certificate necessary. Both parents must have been Protestants. According to Mr. Pleasants' will, girls from St. Bride's and St. Peter's parishes ought to have the preference.

Object.—See Rules of Admission.

Further Particulars.—The inmates are trained and carefully educated to fit them for teaching, or other occupations. No report is published.

40. Presbyterian Orphan Society,

Office: 12 May Street, Belfast.

Founded—1866.

Management.—By a directory consisting of a *President*: Sir E. Coey, D.L., Life Governors, Subscribers, Collectors, and 30 elected members, of whom half are ministers and half are laymen, and all are in connection with the Presbyterian Church.

**Hon. Secretary:* Rev. W. Johnston, D.D., Dunedin, Belfast, or at the office.

Number.—2,431 orphans are now receiving support and education by grants of £9,207. 2,800 orphans were aided in 1883. Total number that have been aided by the society, 6,102.

Income.—£10,292 from donations, bequests, interest, etc. All bequests are funded. Donors of 50 guineas are Life Governors and have one vote, subscribers of £1 are members. Donors of £200 may nominate a family for support.

Rules of Admission.—Certificates of parents' marriage and burial, and of child's baptism necessary. The children must be under ten years of age; the preference is given to those who have lost both parents, and whose parents have been subscribers of at least one penny a week. Forms of application at the office, they must be signed by the nearest relative, a minister, and three subscribers.

Object.—To provide for and educate orphans, one or both of whose parents have been in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

Further Particulars.—There is no orphanage built at present, but homes are found for the children in various families and suitable employment when their education is complete. None are aided after the age of fourteen, unless they have lost both parents and are learning a trade. The Society stands as a parent to orphans.

41. Protestant Orphan Refuge Society,

Office: 28 Molesworth Street, Dublin.

Founded—1830. This Society was begun by three tradesmen in poor circumstances, who started a subscription of 1d. a week amongst themselves. From this small beginning the present Society has grown.

Management.—*Patron:* His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. Committee of clergymen chiefly, meeting weekly.

Hon. Secretaries: Rev. J. H. Monahan, Rev. R. Walsh, Rev. R. B. Stoney.

**Assistant Secretary:* T. Spinner, Esq. at the office.

Number.—81 orphans in December 1883; a smaller number than usual. 765 orphans have been received since 1830. Cost per head £8 a year.

Income.—£1,209 from donations, church collections, interest etc. Debt of £76. Donors of £5 are life members, subscribers of £1 are members.

Rules of Admission.—Forms of application at the office; these must be signed by six subscribers of at least 1d. a week; certificates of parents' marriage and father's death necessary; children are also admitted whose fathers are living, but infirm. Elections are held on the first Wednesday of each month. Candidates for admission are examined any day at 11 a.m. at 23 York Street.

Object.—For the education and support of destitute orphans of *mixed* marriages; it is the only home in Ireland exclusively for the benefit of such orphans.

Further Particulars.—The children are boarded out in respectable families in the country, and are sent to service, or apprenticed to various trades when old enough; some are also sent abroad, an unusually large number were thus provided for in 1883. Rockfield Model Farm, where several of the elder boys are trained, is a great help as a preparation for apprenticeship.

42. Protestant Orphan Society,

Office: 17 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin.

Founded—1828. Begun by a few people of small means, to prevent the children of Protestant parents being taken into Roman Catholic homes.

Management.—Committee and Trustees.

Hon. Secretaries: Rev. H. G. Carroll, Rev. H. Carleton.

Clerical Secretary: Rev. E. H. O'Meara.

**Assistant Secretary:* C. J. Jepps, Esq., at the office.

Number.—268 in Jan. 1884. Since 1828, 2,651 orphans have been received. Of these, 1,238 have been apprenticed, 166 have died, and 968 have returned to friends.

Income.—£5,994 from donations, charity sermons, interest, etc.

Rules of Admission.—Healthy children under nine years of age, who have lost one parent, the surviving parent not having married again, are eligible. Forms of application at the office; they must be signed by four Protestants, two of whom must be subscribers. Certificates of parents' marriage and death necessary. Memorials to be lodged a fortnight before the elections, which take place every alternate month, beginning with January. The parents must both have been Protestants.

Object.—The Society provides homes for the destitute orphans of *Protestant* parents only.

Further Particulars.—The children are boarded out in Protestant families, under the supervision of the Committee. Boys are apprenticed to various trades, and the girls to trade or to service, when old enough.

There is a separate fund for apprentice fees, as well as a marriage portion fund, from the bequest of Mr. Kinsey. Some of the female orphans have been admitted into the Retreat, at Drumcondra.

43. Providence Home,

37 Charlemont Street, Dublin.

Founded—1838, for Protestants only.

Management.—The Committee meets every Wednesday.

Hon. Secretaries: Rev. J. H. Monahan, Rev. F. R. Wynne,
Rev. R. Flemyng, Miss Abbott.

Assistant Secretary: Mr. Joseph Mullen.

Treasurer: Rev. R. Flemyng.

* *Lady Superintendent:* Miss Wynne, who can be seen at the home between 12 and 4, any week-day but Saturday.

Number.—33 inmates; about 50 girls are annually admitted; between 6,000 and 7,000 girls have passed through the home since 1838.

Income.—Total income in 1883 was £861. The expenditure is about £800 a year, which sum includes the outlay for laundry-work, by means of which from £400 to £500 a year is realized. The rest of the income is made up by donations, charity sermons, etc.

Rules of Admission.—Written application to be made stating the circumstances of the case, accompanied by a letter of recommendation from some respectable person, not necessarily a subscriber. No girl who has ever been in a workhouse is admitted. No strict rule as to age; but if applicants are orphans, and young enough for the Protestant Orphan Societies, they are not admitted.

Object.—The Home is intended for Protestant girls of good moral character, of any rank, in need of a home, whom it is desirable to place in a position where they can earn their living honestly. One room is set apart for young ladies, but most of the inmates belong to the labouring classes. The fathers of most are dead, in ill-health, or otherwise unable to support their families.

Further Particulars.—The younger girls are kept a year or longer. No girl is recommended to a situation in less than two months; if satisfactory, they may then join the Girls' Friendly Society. As far as possible, supervision is exercised after the girls leave the Home, and as a rule, they turn out well and give satisfaction.

Reformatory Schools,

See p. 30.

44. Royal Hibernian Military School, †

Phoenix Park, formerly called Hibernian Society's School for Soldiers' Children.

Founded—1766. Incorporated 1769. New charter obtained in 1808. Both boys and girls were admitted until 1846. The girls now go to the Drummond Institution.

Management.—*Commandant*: Colonel Hill. Committee of Governors.

Income.—Supported by parliamentary grant. It has also had bequests.

Rules of Admission.—The orphan sons of soldiers, or the children of soldiers in foreign service are eligible. They must be between seven and twelve years old.

Object.—A home and military school for the sons of soldiers. It is quite unsectarian.

45. Santry Training Institution, †

Coolock, Co. Dublin.

Management.—In connection with the Incorporated Society for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland. See *Educational Societies*.

Number.—55 boys; of these, 8 are day pupils, and 23 free foundation scholars.

Income.—From endowments.

Rules of Admission.—All must be members of the Irish Church; some are free foundation pupils, others pay £30 a year, and day boys, £6 6s. a year. The boys are mostly sent up here from the other schools of the Society.

† No reply received to three letters, but fuller information is given further on.

Object.—To give a good English and Mathematical education—free if necessary. For Protestants only.

Further Particulars.—This school is considered the head-school of the society; boys from here may obtain exhibitions and enter Trinity College.

46. Singleton School,

28 Summer Hill, Dublin.

Founded—1780, by Mrs. Singleton.

Management.—Under the Unitarian Church, Stephen's Green, Dublin.

Minister: Rev. D. D. Jeremy, 4 Appian Way.

Number.—14 to 20 girls.

Income.—About £320, partly from the endowment.

Rules of Admission.—Girls of any Protestant denomination are admitted without payment, at ten years of age, and leave at sixteen.

Object.—To board, clothe, educate, and train girls for service. All attend the Stephen's Green Unitarian Church. No report is published.

47. St. Brigid's Orphanage for Boys and Girls

(Roman Catholic),

46 Eccles Street, Dublin.

Information received, but not for publication.

48. St. Joseph's Female Orphanage and Day School,

61 Mountjoy Street, Dublin.

Founded—1770.

Management.—Under the care of the Sisters of Charity.

**Sister Secretary:* Sr. M. J. B. O'Connor.

Guardian: Very Rev. Archdeacon McMahan.

Number.—100 girls in the Orphanage, of whom about half pay something.

Income.—Wholly from donations, charity sermon, bazaar, etc. No endowment. There is a heavy debt on the Orphanage.

Rules of Admission.—Either total or partial orphans admitted.

Object.—To train Roman Catholic orphan girls.

Further Particulars.—The girls are trained for whatever work they seem best fitted—teaching, millinery, service, etc.; a few have lately been sent to friends in America. It is one of the oldest orphanages. No report is published.

49. St. Joseph's Orphanage for Girls,

(Roman Catholic),

Tivoli Road, Kingstown.

All information refused.

50. St. Malachy's Orphan Charity,**Office :** 83 Aughrim Street, Dublin.**Founded—**1822.**Management.**—*Patron :* His Eminence Cardinal McCabe.*President :* Very Rev. Canon Brock.**Hon Secretary :* Rev. R. Fegan, at the Presbytery, Aughrim Street.**Number.**—55. 41 boys and 14 girls.**Income.**—Entirely supported by voluntary contributions.**Rules of Admission.**—The child must be an orphan by the death of one or both parents, and from two to eight years old.**Object.**—To keep and prepare young Roman Catholic children, until they are old enough for orphanages.**Further Particulars.**—The system adopted is to board out the orphans in the vicinity of Clondalkin, under the care of decent, honest, virtuous housekeepers. The boys attend daily the schools of the Monastery, and the girls the Convent School. No report is published.**51. St. Mary's Industrial Training School,**

Stanhope Street, Dublin.

Founded—1811.**Management.**—Under the care of the Irish Sisters of Charity.**Superioress :* Mrs. Sweetman.**Number.**—130.**Income.**—From payments of children, donations, Christmas lottery, and charity sermon. No government aid is received, the school depends on the charity of the public.**Rules of Admission.**—Girls of good character from ten to eighteen years of age are admitted on payment of whatever can be contributed towards their support.**Object.**—To provide a home for young Roman Catholic girls of good character when left destitute, or placed in circumstances of temptation, and requiring training.

Further Particulars.—The girls are taught various industries to fit them for future independence. On leaving, they take situations as National School teachers, machinists, laundry or children's maids, etc. No report is published.

52. St. Peter's Boarding School for Orphans, (boys and girls),

New Bride Street, Dublin.

Management.—Under the Clergymen and Churchwardens of St. Peter's Church.

**Hon. Secretary:* Rev. M. W. Jellet, 69 Palmerston Road, Dublin.

Number.—Room for 30; present number 14; 8 boys and 6 girls. Average cost £17 a year.

Income.—£554 from charity sermons, donations, and including £13 payment from pupils.

Rules of Admission.—Orphans from the original district of St. Peter's are admitted; this includes the districts of St. Stephen's, St. Peter's, St. Kevin's, and Christ Church, Leeson Park.

Object.—A Protestant parochial orphanage.

Further Particulars.—This is said to be the only free Protestant parochial orphanage; the number of orphans is incomplete from want of funds.

53. St. Saviour's Orphanage,

Denmark Street, Dublin.

Founded—1782, by members of the Confraternity attached to St. Saviour's Church. The home was first in Chapel Lane, then in Jarvis Street. In 1866, the present house, the late residence of the Dominican Fathers, was taken. Originally, both boys and girls were admitted.

Management.—*Guardian:* One of the Dominican Fathers. *Rev. J. T. Towers, 80 Rutland Square West, is the present guardian.

Number.—45 boys, mostly free.

Income.—About £720 from interest of bequests, charity sermon, weekly collections, and payments for children.

Rules of Admission.—Boys seven years old, whose fathers are dead, are admitted free or on payment. They leave when fourteen years old.

Object.—An orphanage for Roman Catholic boys; they attend the National School. No report is published.

54. St. Thomas's Female Orphan Parochial Boarding and Day School, †

Founded—The Boarding School was endowed by Lady Harberton.

Management—The Rector; the Curate, Rev. A. W. Ardagh, and the Churchwardens of St. Thomas's are Trustees.

Treasurer: Burton Booth, Esq., 33 Gardiner's Place.

Number.—In the Orphanage 7 children; room for more. In the Day School 200 to 300 children.

Income.—£270, from subscriptions, charity sermon, interest on funded property, and bequests. The Orphanage is endowed and some children are paid for.

55. St. Vincent de Paul Male Orphanage, Prospect, Glasnevin.

Founded—1856, by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. A new wing and infirmary have been built during the last five years.

Management.—Under the Council of Dublin of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, through a committee of representatives of each of the conferences in Dublin.

President and Treasurer: W. Kelly, Esq., J.P., 56 Lower Sackville Street.

**Hon. Secretary*: J. Mulligan, Esq., New Brighton, Monkstown.

Number.—120 boys. Cost per head about £20 a year.

Income.—Varies. Last year it was £2,759 from subscriptions, charity sermon, payments for children, etc. There is also a Building Fund Account.

Rules of Admission.—All must be orphans—total or partial—between eight and twelve years old. Forms of application from the Secretary; they must be filled in and lodged eight days before the committee meets (second Sunday in each month). Certificates of parents' marriage, death, of child's baptism, and state of health, necessary. £15 a year to be guaranteed, also £2 for infit on arrival, and for outfit on leaving.

Object.—An orphanage for Roman Catholic boys.

Further Particulars.—Each Conference of the Society can send in boys from families visited by the Society at the reduced rate of £10 a year. The boys receive a general English education, and are taught drawing and music. They leave when about fifteen years old, after being in the Orphanage for five or six years, and are placed out to trades or in shops or offices according to capacity.

† No reply received to three letters, but fuller information is given further on.

56. St. Vincent's Female Orphanage,

North William Street, Dublin.

Branch House: Mount Prospect, Dollymount.

Founded—1858, by the Rev. Father Macnamara, C.M., and the Rev. Father Dixon, C.M.

Management.—Under the care of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, aided by a committee of ladies.

Patron: His Eminence Cardinal McCabe.

**Superioress:* Sister Mary Josephine, who will give all information and receive donations.

Number.—180 orphans at present; of these, 117 are entirely dependent on charity, 60 are partially supported by friends, and three entirely supported by benefactors. 736 orphans have been received since the home was opened.

Income.—Varies according to the amount of subscriptions or donations received during the year. About £300 is earned annually by the children's industry—(plain needlework and artificial flower making), and about £500 collected annually in weekly pence, by the Association in Honor of the Holy Angels. Other sources of income are subscriptions, donations, charity sermons, bazaars or a flower show of artificial flowers made by the orphans.

Rules of Admission.—The children taken are those in danger physically or morally. They must be orphans by the death of their father.

Object.—To rescue Roman Catholic children from the many dangers to which they are exposed, and to train them to become good servants. Since the foundation, over 500 have been provided for, and are now in respectable positions. There is a branch house at Dollymount to which the children are sent in rotation, and to this may partly be attributed the good health of the children.

Further Particulars.—The children help to support the Orphanage by their work; orders are thankfully received for needlework, or, more especially, for artificial flowers. These are made under the directions of a Parisian teacher, and have received several prize medals at the various Dublin Exhibitions. This industry received the warm commendation and praise of the Duchess of Marlborough.



REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

**All information from and donations payable to persons whose names are prefixed with an asterisk. The figures in this section relate to the year 1882-'83.*

(1) to (4) **Reformatory Schools.** **Office:** Dublin Castle.

**Inspector:* Sir J. Lentaigne.

Number.—There are altogether in Ireland five Reformatory Schools for males and five for females; of these, three are for Protestants (one for girls), and seven for Roman Catholics. In the schools there is a total of 1,140 offenders, or 956 boys and 184 girls, besides 92 under warrant of detention, but at large on licence. The total admissions since the passing of the Reformatory Schools Act in 1858 to December, 1882, have been 5,707, or 4,620 boys and 1,087 girls. Average mortality one per cent.

Income.—Total receipts in 1882, £28,485; of this, £425 was from donations, £18,054 from the Treasury, £7,695 from county rates, and £2,164 from profits on industries. The expenditure was £32,393. Many of the schools, therefore, are deeply in debt. The excess of expenditure over receipts has to be met by the local managers of the respective schools. The Treasury pays either the whole or a portion of the cost of each offender, as may be recommended by the Chief Secretary. In 97 cases in 1882, parents were ordered to pay sums varying from 2d. to 2s. 6d. a week. The blue-book does not state whether this payment was enforced. County Dublin pays 2s. 6d. for children in the Reformatory Schools; the City of Dublin, 3s. and 3s. 6d. Average annual cost per head—boys, £22; girls, £27; or 8s. 6d. and 10s. 5d. a week respectively.

Rules of Admission.—Any person under sixteen years of age, guilty of an offence punishable by penal servitude or imprisonment, may be ordered to be sent to a Reformatory School for a period of not less than two or more than five years, after first undergoing an imprisonment of fourteen days or more.

Discharges and Results.—Total number discharged, 4,457, or 3,564 boys and 893 girls; of these over 3,000 went to situations or to friends, others emigrated, enlisted, etc., and only 67 have been reconvicted. Of 639 boys discharged from Reformatories, 389 follow the trades learned in the schools, and 490 girls out of 635. Of those discharged during the last three years, 84 per cent. of the boys, and 87 per cent. of the girls are *known* to be doing well, or a total of 621 out of 731; 31 were lost sight of; only 5, or 3 per cent., of the

girls were re-convicted in 1882. After half the term of detention is passed, managers may license out the children, afterwards apprenticing them.

Further Particulars.—The number of female convicts in Ireland has, for some years, been rapidly decreasing; this decrease is doubtless largely owing to the many preventive agencies now at work. In 1851, 5,334 females were convicted of larceny alone—a number equal to the total female offenders in England for all offences. In 1850, '51, and '52, 5,989 young girls were committed to *one* Dublin prison alone. In 1853, 4,254 girls under sixteen years of age were sentenced. Of these, 705 were under ten years of age, many were sent to prison for vagrancy, a large number being *total* orphans. In 1881, 563 females were convicted of larceny (against as many thousand in 1851). In 1856, Mrs. Kirwan opened a convict refuge at Golden Bridge. There were then 780 female convicts under sentence of penal servitude. There are now 119; of these 19 are in Mrs. Kirwan's refuge. A total of 1,209 have passed through the refuge, very few of whom have relapsed into crime. It is now so little wanted for its original purpose, that the greater part of the building is about to be utilised to enlarge the Industrial School adjoining, which is also under Mrs. Kirwan's care.

There are now 181 girls under detention in all the Reformatory Schools in Ireland, and the number is decreasing every year. The number of boys, on the other hand, increases every year. It is most satisfactory to learn that, while 12,238 young offenders, all under sixteen years of age, were convicted of crime in 1853, the total number of young offenders in the year ending March, 1882, was only 853. Of the 319 sent to Reformatory Schools, 91 were under twelve years of age, and 48 per cent. were totally uneducated; so that an ordinary, as well as a technical, education is necessary. The Kilmore Industrial School will now probably receive any criminal boys under twelve years old, as such are considered too young for Reformatory Schools.

57. (1) High Park Reformatory,

For Roman Catholic Girls, Drumcondra, Co. Dublin.

Certified—December, 1858.

Management.—**Manager*: Mrs. Tobin, assisted by seven Sisters of our Lady of Charity of Refuge.

Number.—Average number 49. No limit is fixed as to the numbers in the Reformatory Schools as it is in the Industrial Schools.

Income.—Total of £1,237; of this, the Treasury grant was £800; county rates, £389; subscriptions, £13. The expenditure was £1,353. Of this, £49 was for emigration. Average cost per head, £27 12s.

Discharges.—Of those discharged in 1879, '80, and '81, 40 girls, or 88 per cent., are doing well. There has been no reconviction of any; correspondence is kept up as long as possible with those who leave, but some are lost sight of. Those who emigrated to Queensland are all doing well. Sixteen who left in 1882 are all doing well.

Further Particulars.—For Rules of Admission see p. 30. The School is reported as a model of cleanliness, order, and efficiency. The girls do the house and laundry work, manage the farm and dairy, make bread, cut out and make all they wear, besides making gloves, shirts, etc., for sale. They receive three hours secular instruction daily and learn to sing. Their conduct was uniformly good. The profit on work done was £95.

58. (2) Reformatory School for Protestant Boys,

3 Rehoboth Place, S. Circular Road, Dublin.

Certified—November, 1859.

Management.—**Hon. Secretary and Official Manager*: Rev. J. H. Monahan, D.D., 44 Rutland Square.

Teacher: Mr. J. Donnell.

Master and Matron: Mr. and Mrs. Hanna. Paid tradesmen also attend to teach various trades.

Number.—Average number of 35.

Income.—Total, £780; Treasury grant, £534, county rates, £245. The total expenditure was £837 for maintenance. Average cost per head, £23 18s.

Discharges.—16 of the 22 discharged, or 84 per cent., are known to be doing well, two were reconvicted, one boy emigrated.

Further Particulars.—Three hours secular instruction is given daily. The School is reported as clean and well kept, boys' health and conduct good. They cultivate six acres of ground, grow vegetables, etc., for sale, rear pigs and poultry, and learn various trades—carpentering, shoemaking, etc. A small steam engine is used to drive the circular saw and turn the lathes. The profit on work done was £142.

59. (3) Reformatory School for Protestant Girls,

103 Cork Street, Dublin.

Certified—April, 1859.

Management.—**Official Manager*: Rev. J. H. Monahan, D.D., 44 Rutland Square.

Lady Superintendent: Miss Cooke.

Assistant: Miss Fitzgerald.

Number.—Average number 21.

Income.—Total, £511; Treasury grant, £347; county rates, £146; subscriptions, £17. The expenditure was £581—for maintenance, £554; buildings, etc. £27. Average cost per head, £26 7s.

Discharges.—Of those discharged during the years 1879, '80, and '81, ten, or 77 per cent., are known to be doing well; there was one reconviction.

Further Particulars.—Reported clean and orderly, conduct of girls generally good. The girls do the housework, paper and paint the rooms when necessary, cut out and make their own clothes and also those for the boys' school in Rehoboth Place. They also knit articles for sale. Three hours secular instruction is given daily. Profit on work done, £73.

60. (4) St. Kevin's Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Boys,

Glencree, Enniskerry.

Certified—March, 1859.

Management.—**Manager*: Rev. D. M'Intyre, assisted by one clerical and seventeen lay Brothers, besides trade masters.

Number.—Average number, 291.

Income.—Total, £6,805: of this the Treasury grant was £4,483, county rates, £2,105, and subscriptions, £216. Total expenditure, £8,230; or £6,953 for maintenance, £1,276 for buildings, and £84 for emigration. Average cost per head, £23 18s.

Discharges.—Of 197 discharged during three years, 170, or 88 per cent., are known to be doing well; 17 were reconvicted, and 12 emigrated.

Further Particulars.—Three hours secular instruction is given daily. Conduct and health is reported as generally good. Some new land was reclaimed and buildings erected during the year by the boys. They learn various trades—cabinet-making, farm and garden work, glazing, gas-making, instrumental music, etc. There is a good band. Profit on work done, £321 15s.

(1) to (9) INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Office: Dublin Castle.

* *Inspector*: Sir John Lentaigue.

Number.—There are 61 Industrial Schools in Ireland—16 for boys, 44 for girls, and 1 for both; of these 51 are for Roman Catholics and 10 for Protestants (5 for boys and 5 for girls); 2 new schools were certified in 1882. Total number in the schools, 6,078—2,418 boys, 3,660 girls, besides 377 on licence; 1,255 were admitted during the year 1882. Mortality not quite one per cent.

The total admissions since the passing of the Industrial Schools Act, in 1868 (ten years later than the Reformatory Schools Act), to December, 1882, were 14,506, or 5,697 boys and 8,809 girls.

Income.—Total receipts in 1882, £120,177; of this, £2,141 was from donations, £74,997 from the Treasury, £26,702 from local rates, and £8,392 from industrial profits. The total expenditure was £142,388. Many of the schools are in debt. The Treasury payments are to *supplement*, not to *supersede*, local contributions. The Treasury will not provide the buildings, the Chief Secretary only certifies them when ready; neither will it pay for children under six years old; hence many children are entirely supported by voluntary contributions; in 1882, 140 girls and 14 boys were thus supported. Parents were ordered in seventy-four cases to contribute sums varying from a farthing to 2s. 6d. a week. County Dublin pays 1s. 6d. or 2s. 6d. for children in Industrial Schools, the City of Dublin pays 2s. or 2s. 6d. Average annual cost per head—boys, £20; girls, £19; little boys and girls, £18.

Grounds for Detention.—Any child under twelve years of age, guilty of any offence except felony that is punishable by imprisonment, may be sent by a magistrate's order to an Industrial School. Children under fourteen years of age may be sent on the following grounds:—if found begging, wandering, without a home, proper guardianship, or means of subsistence, if found destitute, and a total orphan, or with one parent in prison, or if frequenting the company of thieves, of prostitutes, or in the care of a mother who is convicted of crime.

Discharges.—Total number discharged, 7,976. In 1882, 1,017 were discharged, of these 75 emigrated, and 827 went to situations. During the three years 1880, '81, and '82, 90 per cent. of the boys, and 95 per cent. of the girls were reported as doing well. Of the whole number of discharged girls, none were convicted of crime in 1882.

Further Particulars.—The Male Probationary Industrial School at Kilmore was certified in 1881, and is an important step, as it is intended for boys under twelve who have committed crime, and who are therefore likely to be injurious to the boys in the Industrial Schools, but who are too young for Reformatory Schools.

More educational inducements are needed in the schools. In thirty-two cases, the children attend extern national schools, but no result fees are allowed. As 35 of those admitted in 1882 were under six, 360 under eight, and all under fourteen years of age, and 57 per cent. were totally uneducated, education necessarily forms an important feature in Industrial Schools.

61. (1) Artane, for Roman Catholic Boys.

Certified—July, 1870.

Management.—**Manager*: Rev. T. A. Hoopé; sixteen Brothers and nineteen trade masters, etc.

Number.—Certified for 700. Average number 698, all paid for by the Treasury.

Income.—Total £16,376. Treasury grant, £9,105; county rates, £4,351; subscriptions, £2,636; and about £5 from payments. The expenditure was £18,985—for maintenance £14,660, and for building, etc., £4,325. Average cost per head, £20 19s.

Discharges.—Of 449 who were discharged, 433 are doing well, 12 are dead, 1 was convicted.

Further Particulars.—Boys' conduct reported good, with one exception. They receive an ordinary and a special education—book-keeping, mechanics, music, trades, etc., are taught. There are good brass and string bands. On leaving, the boys are placed out with shoemakers, tradesmen, etc. No profit on work done owing to the destructive fire. £2,178 was received from subscriptions to replace the buildings destroyed; but £4,325 was spent; and previously £44,819 had been spent on the buildings, ground, etc.

62. (2) Booterstown, for Roman Catholic Girls.

Certified—April, 1882.

Management.—**Manager*: Mrs. Keenan and eight Sisters of Mercy, besides teachers, etc.

Number.—Certified for 134. Average number 134, besides six not paid for by the Treasury. Number in National School—on roll 165, average attendance 122.

Income.—Total £2,766. Treasury grant, £1,746; county rates, £662; and £337 from subscriptions. Total expenditure, £2,802, all for maintenance. Average cost per head, £20 9s.

Discharges.—Seventy left, of these, sixty-five are doing well, four died. Some finish their training in the House of Mercy in Baggot Street, see p. 10.

Further Particulars.—The children are taught under the National Board. The School is reported as being in very good order, and the girls' conduct as very good. The girls cut out and make all their own clothing, they also make shirts, do lace and embroidery, etc., to order. The dairy and laundry work is done by them, and some washing is taken in. Vocal music and drawing are taught. Profit on work done, £213.

63. (3) Golden Bridge, for Roman Catholic Girls.

Certified—February, 1880.

Management.—**Manager*: Mrs Kirwan, three Sisters of Mercy, and five paid assistants.

Number.—Average number 50, besides 4 under six years. When the alterations are complete, 90 can be accommodated, and are certified for. Number in National School, 400.

Income.—Total £909. Treasury grant, £651; county rates, £257. Total expenditure, £1,279; of this, £1,078 was for maintenance, and £201 on buildings, etc. Average cost per head, £19 19s.

Discharges.—Three discharged; all doing well.

Further Particulars.—The children are taught under the National Board. Their health and conduct are reported as good. The girls do their own needlework, as well as to order for shops, they also cook, wash, mind the poultry, etc. Part of the Convict Refuge, no longer needed for that purpose, is now being added to the Industrial School. In this the girls are to be trained specially as wives, receiving dowries. Profit on work, £150.

64. (4) Heytesbury Street Industrial School for Protestant Girls,

Dublin.

Certified—July, 1869.

Management.—Local Committee.

Hon. Treasurer: J. P. Geoghegan, Esq.

**Hon. Secretaries:* Mrs. Cosgrave, and Rev. D. Stuart.

Superintendent: Miss Buckley and assistants.

Number.—Certified for 55. Average number, 54.

Income.—Total £993. Treasury grant, £698; county rates, £267; donations, £27. Total expenditure, £1,229 for maintenance. Average cost per head, £22 15s.

Discharges.—24 girls left, 16 doing well. From 1871 to '82, 43 girls left; 39 of these are known to be doing well.

Further Particulars.—The girls receive a good education, and do the house and needlework and their own washing; none is taken in, and there is no room for a dairy. The health and conduct of the girls is reported as good. Profit on girls' labour, £214.

65. (5) Kilmore Probationary Industrial School for Roman Catholic Boys,

Fairview, Co. Dublin.

Certified—June, 1881.

Management.—**Manager:* Mr. Nolan, a Christian Brother, an assistant, gardener, etc.

Number.—Average number 29, certified for 50.

Income.—Total, £394. Treasury grant, £260; rates, £74; labour, £60. Expenditure, £681 on maintenance. Average cost per head, £23 10s.

Further Particulars.—Only for Roman Catholic boys under twelve years of age, who are guilty of some crime punishable by imprisonment, and are therefore not fit for the ordinary Industrial Schools.

The education given is the same as at Artane. The boys are employed on the farm. Conduct and health reported as good. Profit on labour, £32.

66. (6) Meath Industrial School for Protestant Boys,

Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock.

Certified—May, 1871.

Management.—Local Committee.

**Hon. Secretaries:* S. Gordon, Esq. M.D., and Rev. E. F. Rambaut.

Hon. Treasurer: Judge Harrison.

Master and Matron: Mr. and Mrs. Vanston.

Number.—Certified for 100. Average number, 100; sometimes exceeded.

Income.—Total £2,016. £1,293 from Treasury; £516 from county rates; £203 from donations. Total expenditure, £2,137; for maintenance, £1,868; buildings, etc., £268; emigration, £3 17s. Average cost per head, £18. Debt of £2,000 on the building.

Discharges.—31 left, 30 doing well as clerks, shoemakers, etc.

Further Particulars.—The boys do farm work, mind the cows, raise crops on the land, learn tailoring, shoemaking, house-work, make mattresses, etc., besides receiving a good education, and learning music. They have a good brass band. Health and conduct reported good. Profit on work, £243.

67. (7) Meath Industrial School for Protestant Girls,

Old Court, Bray.

Certified—October, 1872.

Management.—Local Committee. Dr. Darby attends gratuitously.

**Teachers:* The Misses Leaks.

**Matron:* Mrs. M'Cullagh.

Number.—Certified for 44. Average number 44, besides 1 under six.

Income.—Total £1,073. Treasury grant, £589; county rates, £284; subscriptions, £58. Rent of £140 refunded by the Earl of Meath. Total expenditure, £1,087 for maintenance. Average cost per head, £24 3s.

Discharges.—16 left, 13 doing well.

Further Particulars.—The present house, which is old and inconvenient, is lent by the Earl of Meath; ground has lately been bought near Sandymount station, where a new building will be erected. The children are well taught, they do the housework, needlework, and washing. Members of the Committee give religious and musical instruction. Profit on work, £112.

68. (8) Merrion Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls,

Merrion, Co. Dublin.

Certified—June, 1872.

Management.—*Mrs. Telford and eight Sisters of Charity, three teachers, and other paid help.

Number.—Certified for 150. Average number 158; three under six years of age.

Income.—Total £2,800. Treasury grant, £1,955; county rates, £795. Payments, £50; total expenditure, £3,309 for maintenance. Average cost per head, £20 19s.

Discharges.—61 left, 58 doing well.

Further Particulars.—The girls receive a good education. The Asylum for the Blind, in connection with the School, draws out the good qualities of the girls. Cooking, laundry, house, and needlework are taught, also the making of dresses, gloves, shirts, lace, crochet, etc. Dresses made to order. The girls also do the dairy, farm, and garden work, upholster mattresses, learn drawing, photography, etc. A studio has now been fitted up for girls who paint cards, etc., for sale. The sale of cut flowers is also a source of revenue. The school is reported as being very well managed, and the health and conduct of the girls as excellent. All the girls learn to sing. Some are trained to be teachers. Profit on work, £290.

69. (9) St. Mary's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls,

Lakelands, Sandymount.

Certified—February, 1869.

Management.—*Mrs. Barlow and six Sisters of Charity, with four paid assistants.

Number.—Certified for 70. Average number, 70.

Income.—Total, £1,263. Treasury grant, £911; county rates, £352. Total expenditure, £6,468; for maintenance, £1,468; on buildings and land, £5,000. Average cost per head, £20 19s. £2,000 more wanted to complete the new buildings now in progress.

Discharges.—36 left; all doing well.

Further Particulars.—The education is not under the National Board. Health and conduct reported as good. The girls are taught needlework, dairy, and laundry work; some washing is taken for the public. Profits on labour, £114.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES

AND OTHER

AGENCIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF CHILDREN.



**All information from, and donations payable to, persons whose names are prefixed with an asterisk.*

There are numerous societies in Dublin that give grants or other aids for educational purposes or for apprenticeship. Societies that *maintain* as well as *educate* are included in the preceding list of "Homes and Schools for Destitute Children," though strictly speaking such societies often have no special *homes*, but board out the children.

The following societies are those which only give grants for education, industrial training or apprenticeship, and not for maintenance. Societies whose work is wholly outside Dublin, are not included.

Much of the information given is taken from the Bluebook containing the Report of the Endowed Schools Commissioners. As this is only published once in every three years, the information relates to the year 1880 in the cases where a foot-note is appended, stating that, in spite of numerous applications, no more recent or fuller information could be obtained from headquarters.

1. Association Incorporated for the Discountenance of Vice, and for the Promotion of the Knowledge and Practice of the Christian Religion.

Office: 37 Dawson Street, Dublin.

Founded—1792, chiefly by the Rev. S. Harpur, Rev. Dr. O'Connor, and Mr. W. Watson (a bookseller). Incorporated, 1800, and in receipt of a parliamentary grant till 1827. In 1805 the society began to establish schools and formed diocesan committees. This society was the first to print and to distribute Bibles in Ireland—the Bible Societies being of later origin—it also used to give grants to aid in the building and endowment of schools.

At one time the society took a house on George's Hill, where the children of the criminal poor, as well as children who had themselves committed crime, were received, carefully instructed, and taught various trades. A parliamentary grant of £3,000 was appropriated to building a large house for the purposes of the Institution

in Smithfield, but as the work became too extensive for the funds of the Association it was handed over to the governors of the House of Industry.

Management.—Under a Committee, chiefly of clergymen.

Hon. Secretaries: Very Rev. Dean Dickinson, D.D., Rev. H. R. Poole, F.T.C.D.

* *Assistant Secretary:* Rev. D. A. Browne, M.A.

Income.—£4,562. Expenditure, £3,824, and Reserve Fund vested.

Object.—To prevent the spread of vice by promoting the knowledge and practice of the Christian Religion, through the distribution of Bibles and religious books gratuitously or at reduced prices.

Work done and further particulars.—The funds of the society are now applied chiefly to grants of books, especially to found and aid parochial libraries, and to encourage religious instruction by giving annual prizes to the parochial schools for regular attendance and for superior answering. It also supports five pupils at the Training College, Kildare Place. Nearly 4,000 premiums, 3,900 Bibles, 67,700 prayer and hymn-books, and 61,000 other religious books were distributed by this society in 1883.

The **Depository**, 37 Dawson Street, is open daily for the sale of books, tracts, etc.

2. Bishop Stearne's Charities.

Office: 26 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

Founded—By the late Dr. Stearne, Lord Bishop of Clogher.

Management.—By 14 *ex-officio* trustees, of whom two must be the Lord Primate and the Lord Chancellor.

* *Registrar:* W. Blacker Kyle, Esq.

Income.—From the endowment; the total grants may not exceed £400 in any year.

Rules for Candidates.—Preference is given to children, one or both of whose parents are dead. Recommendatory certificates from the bishop of the diocese are necessary. Applications must be sent in before November 1st in each year.

Object.—To make grants to educate, apprentice, or otherwise help the male or female children of clergymen of the Church of Ireland only.

Further Particulars.—The grants are made only to the teachers, and for one year, but they can be renewed for the purpose of education. Two grants may not be given to one family, nor must the grant for any one child exceed £50 a year.

3. Board of Religious Education of the General Synod of the Church of Ireland.

Office: Synod Hall, Christchurch Place, Dublin.

Founded—1875.

Management.—By the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of Ireland and delegates.

**Secretary:* Rev. J. H. MacMahon, M.A. LL.D.

Income.—£305. **Expenditure,** £300.

Object.—To promote religious knowledge by means of instruction, inspection, and examination, limited at present chiefly to teachers and pupil-teachers, to whom certificates are given if merited. The board also examines intermediate schools in religious knowledge.

Work done and further particulars.—The Church of Ireland Training College, Kildare Place, is now under this Board, and receives as boarders, free of charge, male teachers and pupil-teachers in training at the Marlborough Street Model Schools (see p. 46). Eighteen who received their secular instruction in Marlborough Street Schools and their religious teaching from the clergymen appointed by the Board, entered in 1883, the first year it was opened. It has been resolved by the General Synod, that a Denominational Training College, under the plan recently adopted by the Government, should be opened by the Church of Ireland: the carrying out of this plan has been entrusted to the standing Committee of the General Synod. 206 teachers and 191 children were examined in religious knowledge during the year.

4. Board of Religious Education,

For the Dioceses of Dublin, Glendalough, and Kildare.

Office: 17 Lower Baggot Street, Dublin.

Founded—1879.

Management.—By a Committee of clergymen and others elected by the Synod.

**Organizing Secretary:* Rev. J. W. Tristram.

Income.—Total £787; £694 from subscriptions and offertories collected on "Education Sunday." **Expenditure** £624.

Object.—To promote religious knowledge by means of the Word of God, and the teaching of the Church of Ireland formularies.

Work done and further particulars.—Examinations are held in the various schools of the united diocese; in religious knowledge in the national schools, and in non-national schools in secular knowledge also. 120 schools were examined in 1883. Prizes and certificates are given by the Board. 94 Sunday schools, containing 7,500 children, were also examined in a fixed course during May, 1884, and nearly 3,000 distinctions were awarded.

5. Church Education Society for Ireland.

Office: 10 Kildare Street, Dublin.

Founded—1839.

Management.—By the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of Ireland and a Committee.

Hon. Secretary: The Ven. Archdeacon of Glendalough.

**Secretary:* Rev. A. Leeper, D.D.

Income.—£788 in 1882. Expenditure £697. £350 was distributed in poor dioceses. Subscribers of £1 are members.

Object.—To assist schools in giving religious instruction. The funds of the society may be given only to schools in which a secular and a scriptural education are combined.

Work done and further particulars.—521 schools are in connection with the society; 40 in County of Dublin. Many of the schools formerly under this society are now under the National Board. Its work is confined to giving grants in aid of religious instruction.

6. Church of Ireland Clergy Widows and Orphans' Society.

Office: 11 Kildare Street, Dublin.

Founded—1863; formerly called The National Clerical Relief Society.

Management.—*President:* The Duke of Marlborough. An Executive Committee and Trustees.

Hon. Secretaries: Rev. M. Neligan, D.D., Rev. Canon Wynne, Rev. Canon Staveley, B.D., Lieutenant-Colonel M. Caulfield.

**Secretary:* G. Beale, Esq.

Number aided.—There were 40 annuitants in December, 1882, receiving annuities amounting to £1,312, or an average of £32 16s. each; 19 candidates are waiting.

Income.—£1,521 from donations, sermons, and other collections, interest, etc. Annuitants received £1,315. Donors of £5 5s. and subscribers of 10s. 6d. have each one vote.

Rules for Candidates.—Annuitants are elected by vote; forms of application from the Secretary. Orphans, unless incapable of earning their own livelihood, are not elected under 50 years of age.

Object.—To aid necessitous widows and orphans of the clergy of the Church of Ireland.

Further Particulars.—Annuities of from £10 to £40 are granted, and in the case of a widow £5 additional for each child. There are also two special temporary relief funds.

7. Diocesan Society for assisting the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy.

Office : 45 Molesworth Street, Dublin.

Founded—1851.

Management.—*President :* The Dean of Ardagh.

**Hon. Secretaries :* Rev. B. W. Adams, Rev. R. Flemyng.

Income.—Derived from the interest of a sum of money.

Rules for Candidates.—Widows, and Orphans under 16 years of age, of clergymen of the United Dioceses of Dublin, Kildare, and Glendalough, who have been benefit members, alone are eligible.

The power to become a benefit member has now ceased.

Object.—It is of the nature of a mutual insurance association. See also Rules for Candidates.

Further Particulars.—The amount given to each annuitant is from £6 to £7 annually.

8. Emigration Fund.

**Hon. Secretary :* T. Spinner Esq., 10 Lansdowne Road.

Income.—£109 was received in answer to a special appeal. The cost per head for emigration and outfit to Canada is about £15.

Further Particulars.—Children from various institutions have been selected and taken out to Canada, where no difficulty has been experienced in finding work and homes. All those sent out are now doing well. Hitherto, emigration has been chiefly carried out in connection with Mrs. Birt's work in Liverpool, but, since the percentage of those who do well when sent abroad is much larger than with those who remain at home, it is hoped that this will soon become an independent scheme, and be carried out on a large scale.

(9) and (10) **Erasmus Smith's Schools. †**

Board Room : 40 Harcourt Street, Dublin.

Founded—1657. Endowed by Erasmus Smith with property sequestrated in the rebellion of 1641. It was adjudged to be his, and was by him appropriated for the purpose of establishing Grammar Schools, as is specified in the Royal Charter obtained from Charles II. in 1669.

Further Particulars.—The Schools are essentially Protestant, and are of three kinds—free grammar schools, of which there are

† No reply received to three letters requesting fuller information.

four; two intermediate schools, both in Dublin; and the so-called English schools, of which there are 105 in various parts of Ireland; 7 are in County Wicklow. The two intermediate schools (9 and 10) are the only ones in Dublin now. Several exhibitions in Trinity College have been founded for students from these schools. The governors erect buildings, and endow schools, if the land is granted for the purpose.

Management.—By 7 ex-officio and 29 co-opted Governors.

Chairman and Treasurer: The Right Hon. the Vice-Chancellor.

**Registrar:* E. P. Brennan, Esq. J.P., 40 Harcourt-street.

9. (1) **Intermediate School,**

Great Brunswick Street.

Founded—1811.

Head Master: G. Porte, Esq.

Number.—Average number 75, of these 15 are free day pupils. There are no free boarders.

Rules of Admission.—Boys over six are admitted on payment of £4 a year, or free by election of the governors, who pay £5 a year for each pupil so elected.

Object.—To provide a good, cheap, commercial education.

10. (2) **High School, †**

40 Harcourt Street, Dublin.

Founded—1862. In 1709 Samuel Smith, son of Erasmus Smith, wished to found a Mathematical School in Dublin, with some surplus money, but no steps were taken for the purpose till lately. The school was not actually opened till 1870.

Head Master: W. Wilkins, Esq. M.A.

Number.—Room for 300 day pupils; average number 170; of these 20 are free. No boarders.

Rules of Admission.—The free pupils are elected by the governors; others pay £7 a year, or, including all extras, £12 a year. Boys from 10 to 13 years old are admitted. No religious qualification is necessary.

Object.—To provide a good mathematical education.

Further Particulars.—The free boys are admitted for five years; but they can be dismissed for idleness. As the applications for free admission are numerous, the most deserving are selected.

† Fuller information given further on.

11. Gardiner's Charity.

Founded—1765, by Mr. Gardiner's bequest.

Management.—Three Trustees—The Lord Primate, The Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop of Dublin.

**Secretary*: Rev. W. C. Greene, 49 Stephen's-green, Dublin.

Number.—About 10 fees of £10 each are paid in each year.

Income.—From the interest of the bequest of £1,000, which has now increased to £3,300.

Object.—To apprentice poor Protestant boys, living in Dublin.

Rules for Candidates.—Any case recommended by a clergyman or other well known person, if within the rules and worthy, receives a grant.

12. Incorporated Society in Dublin, for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland.†

Office: 73 Harcourt Street, Dublin.

Founded—Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1733, in receipt of a parliamentary grant till 1832, now endowed from private funds. At the beginning of this century there were four schools in Dublin belonging to this society; all but one (Santry, see p. 24) have since been closed. In 1807 these four schools contained 2,072 children, of these 1,465 were Roman Catholics; one at Clontarf was for 120 boys, one in Baggot Street held 60 girls, and the nursery in Charlemont Street accommodated 126. A day-school was opened in Aungier Street, Dublin, in 1854, but was closed in 1878.

Management.—No information. *Secretary*: Rev. J. W. Hackett.

Income.—No information.

Rules of Admission.—Girls are examined in the Bible, reading, writing, and arithmetic; they must be from 10 to 14 years of age, and have a certificate from a clergyman and a doctor. They are elected from twenty-three parishes in the counties of Dublin, Wicklow, Meath, Westmeath, and Kildare.

Boys, for free places, must be from 12 to 16 years old, have a certificate from a clergyman and a doctor, be examined in the Bible, Church Catechism, and ordinary English subjects. Boarders are received for £20 a year. Four of the free boys are admitted from the diocese of Dublin, Glendalough and Kildare.

Object.—Apparently the society used chiefly to admit Roman Catholic children in order to give them a Protestant education.† Its work is now more to give Protestant and other children a good education.

† No reply received to three letters requesting fuller information.

‡ See Whitelaw and Walsh's *History of Dublin*.

Work done and further particulars.—In connection with this Society and supported by it, there are now thirteen day schools, and eight boarding schools (six for boys and two for girls) in various parts of Ireland. The mathematical teaching in all is exceptionally good, and the girls learn various domestic duties. In 1879 the day schools cost £353 and the boarding schools £7,604; there were then 212 free foundation pupils in the schools; 130 of these were boys who were admitted by examination. If well conducted, the boys on the free foundation may remain three years and may then pass on to Santry, the head-school (see p. 24); they are clothed, maintained, and educated free. The free foundation girls remain four years, some then pass on to a Teachers' Training College. Certain exhibitions in Trinity College, Dublin, are for the benefit of of students from these schools.

Celbridge School for Girls, County of Kildare, was founded and endowed by the Right Hon. W. Connolly, and was, by his descendants, transferred to this Society in 1809, with an endowment of £509 a year. It has 62 free foundation places; in 1880 there were 59 scholars, all members of the Irish Church and all on the free foundation.

13. Love's Charity.

Founded—1726, by Mr. Love's bequest.

Management.—Under Trustees—F. T. Dames-Longworth, Esq. and *Rev. W. C. Greene, 49 Stephen's Green, Dublin.

Number.—About 30 apprentice fees are paid each year.

Income.—From endowment of houses and money, left by Mr. Love.

Object.—To pay the apprentice fees of poor Protestant boys, educated in the poor and the charity schools of Dublin.

Rules for Candidates.—The fees must not exceed £10 each, and must only be paid to tradesmen belonging to the Church of Ireland.

14. National Education in Ireland.

Office: Marlborough Street, Dublin.

Founded—1833.

Management.—Under Commissioners appointed by Parliament.

Resident Commissioner: Sir Patrick J. Keenan.

**Secretaries:* W. H. Newell, Esq. and J. E. Sheridan, Esq.

Income.—Total for the year ending March, 1883, £829,938—of this the parliamentary grant was £730,461; and the remainder was from the sale of farm produce, £5,855; sale of books, £31,118; model-school fees, £6,447; stoppages from teachers' salaries for the pension fund, £8,597; interest on legacies and balance from previous

year, etc. The pupils' payments—£93,933—go towards the teachers' salaries. Total expenditure, £803,110; the ordinary schools cost £570,485; the model schools, £36,499; teachers in training, £7,684; office expenses, £24,570; inspection, £39,320. The teachers' salaries (partly included in the school expenses) were altogether £746,586; of this 20 per cent. was locally provided, and 80 per cent. from the parliamentary grant. This total includes results' fees (£159,617), value of free residences, gratuities, etc. The amount paid in pensions, partly derived from the Irish Church surplus, was £9,553.

Work done and further particulars.—In December, 1882, a total of 7,705 schools were under the Board, having 1,083,298 pupils on the rolls, with an estimated school population (or children between five and thirteen years of age) of 1,003,297 (*sic.*) The average daily attendance, however, was only 469,192, or during the last fortnight of the results period, 678,970—69 per cent. The total school accommodation provided in Ireland was for 670,178 children; but there is no rule in Ireland as there is in England, requiring a certain amount of school accommodation to be provided. The attendance in 4,119 schools is mixed, in 3,506 it is unmixed—that is, entirely Protestant or Roman Catholic. 166 grants were made during the year towards school buildings or in aid of salaries or books in new schools. In the County of Dublin there are 268 National Schools, with 61,587 pupils on the rolls, out of a total population of 418,910, and estimated school population of 62,310. The school accommodation provided is for 89,883 pupils; the average daily attendance is 25,439: more than five-sixths of the pupils are Roman Catholics.

There are 29 Model Schools, including three in Dublin—the Central Model, West Dublin, and Inchicore. There was a total number on the rolls of 16,655; average daily attendance of 8,692; during the last fortnight of the results year, 10,646, or 82 per cent. 10,312 of the pupils pay school fees varying from 1s. 1d. to 20s. a quarter. A special fee of 3s. 3d. a quarter is paid by soldiers' children. 161 teachers were trained in 1882, making a total of 10,875 teachers trained. The number of teachers in the various schools during the year was 10,532 besides workmistresses, temporary assistants, the conductors of 202 convent and monastery schools, 6,491 paid monitors, and 178 pupil teachers in the model schools. There are 1,225 free teachers' residences. During the year, 7,339 schools were examined, as well as 87 separate departments of model schools, 158 workhouse schools, and 64 evening schools. 93 per cent. of those examined passed in reading and writing, a *higher* proportion than in either England or Scotland, and 77 per cent. passed in arithmetic—a *lower* proportion than England or Scotland. Music is taught in 874 schools, and of those examined in it, 75 per cent. passed; in drawing, which is taught in 528 schools, 73 per cent. passed. There are 73 school farms (see also p. 51) connected with the Board, and 45,715 pupils were examined in agriculture.

The **Results** accomplished by the National Schools may be seen by consulting the Educational Census of the last few decades (it is to be regretted that no such census is taken in Great Britain).

Unfortunately the age taken—five years and upwards, is hardly fair, as few children can read or write at that early age. However, the totally uneducated in Ireland in 1841 was 53 per cent., in 1861 it had decreased to 38, and in 1881 it was 25 per cent. of the whole population; in Dublin during the same period the percentage decreased from 30 to 14. Taking a fairer age, from fifteen to twenty, the percentage of totally uneducated in 1861 was 27, and in 1881 it had decreased to 12 per cent.

15. "Save the Child" Society.

Founded.—By some Catholic ladies who meet every alternate Wednesday, at 83 St. Stephen's-green, S., Dublin.

*The Rev. J. Daniel, P.P., St. Nicholas, Francis-street, will give information or receive subscriptions.

Number aided.—About 300 children daily.

Income.—Variable, dependent on voluntary collections and subscriptions.

Object.—To provide food and clothing for the poor children attending the Catholic Schools of the Holy Faith, West Park-street, and to counteract proselytizing agencies in the neighbourhood of the schools.

16. Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor of Ireland;

Sometimes called the Kildare Place Society.

Office: 4 Kildare Place, Dublin.

Founded—1811; once in receipt of parliamentary grants.

Management.—By a Committee.

**Registrar:* C. H. Keene, Esq. M.A.

Income.—No information.

Object.—To aid the scriptural and general education of the poor of Ireland.

Work done and further particulars.—No schools are now managed by this society; but grants of books and money are made to schools and other institutions established for the benefit of the poor.

In the year ending July, 1883, 16,800 educational works (spelling books, grammars, etc.) published by the society, and 89,000 pens, pencils, slates, copy-books, etc., were issued.

17. Sunday School Society for Ireland.

Office : 17 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin.

Founded—1809.

Management.—By a Committee.

Hon. Secretary : H. M. Pilkington, Esq. Q.C. LL.D.

** Clerical Secretary :* Rev. T. R. Greene, B.A.

Income.—Total of £2,310 from subscriptions, Sunday Schools, interest, and sale of books. Expenditure, £1,680.

Object.—To promote the establishment, and facilitate the conducting of Sunday Schools in Ireland ; to supply Bibles, spelling, and other books gratuitously, and at reduced prices.

Work done and further particulars.—During 1883, 2,024 schools were in connection with this society, and received over 17,000 Bibles and Testaments, and more than 5,000 spelling books, besides numerous publications likely to be useful to teachers.

18. Wesley College,

Stephen's Green, Dublin,

Was erected by subscriptions and is managed by trustees. It has no endowment, but £9,000 is set apart to aid in educating the sons of Wesleyan Ministers either at this College or at the Methodist College, Belfast. It can accommodate 100 boarders, who pay from 36 to 48 guineas, and 200 day pupils, paying from 6 to 12 guineas a year.

** Governor and Chaplain :* Rev. Dr. McKee.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

19. Governess Association of Ireland,

15 Upper Pembroke Street, Dublin.

Founded—1869.

Management.—By a Council, from which the Acting Committee is chosen.

Hon. Secretaries : Miss Meyrick and W. E. Ellis, Esq., LL.B.

** Registrar :* Miss M'Carthy.

Income.—(1882) £187 from donations, interest, etc. ; of this, £126 was given in scholarships.

Rules.—Candidates for the scholarships must be nominated by a member of the Association, and intend to follow the profession of teaching. Ladies wishing to become professional members should

apply to the Registrar. Donors of £10 and subscribers of £1 are members. Professional members pay 2s. 6d. a year, and are entitled to make use of the registry of the Association.

Object.—To promote the higher education of ladies as teachers; for this purpose several scholarships are awarded at the Dublin University examinations for women. These scholarships generally give free education for one or two years at the Alexandra College. There is a registry, through which qualified governesses may obtain employment.

The Association is unsectarian.

20. Irish Association for Promoting the Training and Employment of Women,

21 Kildare Street, Dublin.

Founded—1883.

Management.—By a Council and Executive Committee.

Hon. Secretary : Miss McDonnell.

**Secretary* : Miss Digges La Touche.

Number.—Over 50 are attending the classes; the numbers are limited until a larger amount of remunerative work can be had.

Income.—£150 has been subscribed. It is hoped that donations will be received from supporters of the late Queen's Institute. †

Rules of Admission.—On payment. The fees for classes are reduced one half to those intending to earn their livelihood by what they learn.

Object.—To train and obtain employment for ladies, in book-keeping, scrivenery, plan-tracing, making of diagrams, etc. Classes are held daily for instruction in these and other branches of industry.

The Association is entirely unsectarian.

Further Particulars.—Orders for work—law-writing, copying, plan-tracing, etc. are earnestly requested.

21. Royal Irish Academy of Music,

Westland Row, Dublin.

Founded—1856. Since 1870 it has received an annual Parliamentary grant of £150, another £100 is now granted on condition that the subscriptions reach £150.

Management.—

**Lady Superintendent* : Miss Crean.

Number.—About 300 pupils.

† The Queen's Institute is now closed, but it is hoped that any funds it still possesses may be handed over to this association.

Income.—£2,138 from subscriptions, parliamentary grant, bequests, and including £1,577 from pupils' fees. Debt of £395.

Rules of Admission.—By payment of £12 a year or less, according to circumstances. There are also some free scholarships, founded by R. J. O. Vandeleur, who bequeathed over £4,000 for this purpose.

22. Training College,

Also called Church of Ireland Training College,
Kildare Place, Dublin.

Management.—Under a Committee. *Chairman:* Most Rev. Lord Plunket.

**Hon. Secretary:* W. G. Brooke, Esq., 14 Herbert Street, Dublin.
Chaplain and Secretary: Rev. A. Leeper, D.D.

Number.—Besides those only boarded in the College (see p. 41) there were about 50 male and female teachers being trained as well as boarded.

Income.—£3,241. Expenditure, £2,576. The receipts include £242 raised in answer to a special appeal, for furniture, repairs, etc.

Rules of Admission.—Male and female candidates, preparing to be schoolmasters and schoolmistresses of Church of Ireland schools, will now be received; Queen's scholars enter for two years' training; they must be eighteen years of age, or more, must pass an entrance examination, and must intend to become teachers in Government elementary schools. Others may enter for one year's training. All students are provided, free of cost, with tuition, training, board, lodging, washing, and medical attendance. An admission fee of 5, 7, or 10 guineas must be paid. See also p. 59.

23. The Albert National Agricultural Training Institution,

Near Glasnevin, is under the Commissioners of National Education (see p. 46.) All information from the Secretaries, Office of National Education. Dairy pupils (females only) are instructed for the session of six weeks on payment of £3. This fee includes board, lodging, and instruction. The railway companies convey pupils to and from Dublin free of charge.

24. The Royal Irish School of Art Needlework (Limited),

23 Clare Street, Dublin.

Founded—Incorporated as a company, 1881.

Management.—**Manager:* Baroness P. Procházka, 23 Clare Street, Dublin.

Object and further particulars.—The school provides employment for about 25 ladies who are desirous of either earning or increasing a small income. Every kind of embroidery in silk, wool, and gold is executed on the premises and paid for by the Society; the average earnings of each worker being from 12s. 6d. to over £1 weekly. The Society is self-supporting by the sale of the art needlework thus executed. Lessons in art needlework are given to amateurs.



The Catholic Missionary College of All Hallows, Drumcondra, for the training of priests for foreign missions, is supported by voluntary contributions.

The following Institutions are in receipt of Parliamentary Grants :—

The Royal College of Science, Stephen's Green, Dublin, for giving scientific, technical instruction.

The Metropolitan School of Art, Kildare-street, Dublin.

St. Patrick's Training College, Drumcondra, for the training of male Roman Catholic national school teachers. The Government pays 75 per cent. of the cost of training; to help meet the balance the students pay £10 a year. 150 are in training.

* *Principal:* Rev. P. Byrne.

Intermediate Education Board for Ireland.

Office: 1 Hume Street, Dublin.

Founded—1878, by Act of Parliament. £1,000,000 from the Irish Church surplus has been set apart for the promotion of the secular education of boys and girls in Ireland.

Management.—Under Commissioners.—*Chairman,* Right Hon. J. T. Ball, LL.D.

* *Assistant Commissioners:* A. L. Curtis, Esq., LL.D. D.Sc. and T. J. B. Brady, Esq. LL.D.

Income.—£37,173 in 1883, chiefly from the interest of the £1,000,000 and balance from the previous year. Expenditure, £26,957.

Object.—To promote the secular education of boys and girls in Ireland. Entirely unsectarian.

Work done and further particulars.—The funds are administered by Commissioners, who hold public examinations and award exhibitions and result fees. Examinations are held in three grades once every year. In 1883, 6,162 students, or 5,037 boys and 1,125 girls were examined at 165 centres. 57 per cent of the boys and 79 per cent of the girls passed. 153 were awarded exhibitions varying from £15 to £40 and prizes in money, and 564 received prizes in books.

There are 38 intermediate schools in Dublin for boys, and 33 for girls.

DAY SCHOOLS.†

I originally intended to give a short account of all the day schools in County Dublin in this Guide, but owing to their great number—over 300—this is impossible. Many of the elementary schools are under the National Board, and in such the education seems to be, as a rule, better than in non-national schools. Most of the Episcopal churches and many Roman Catholic chapels and houses of Religious Orders have day schools attached. These are in many cases under the National Board, and are supported, partly by the Government grant and partly from local sources—school fees and subscriptions. Many of these schools are endowed with money, lands, or site. There are 117 schools in the county of Dublin, endowed either with money or the site of the school buildings. In Ireland there are altogether 693, with an annual income of £58,127 from land, and £26,982 from funds. A triennial inspection of all these schools is held, the result being published in the Blue Book of the Commissioners of Endowed Schools.

The following include only those that have some special feature of interest:—

Mrs. Wray's Infant School.

(Also called St. Peter's.)

Founded and endowed by Mrs. Wray in 1869, with £4,500 in house property. It is in connection with St. Peter's Church and Day Schools, which have 266 scholars on the roll; 216 is the average attendance. Treats, premiums, and clothing for the choir boys, and some of the poorer children, are paid out of a special fund.

Infant School,

29 Meath Street, Dublin.

Founded—1827. Unsectarian.

Management.—By a Committee of Ladies, mostly members of the Society of Friends.

Number.—100 on the roll; the attendance ranges from 50 to 70.

Income.—In 1883, £250, of which £170 was from donations.

Further Particulars.—Any children under 12 are admitted free. The teaching is very elementary; nothing controversial is taught, but a simple Bible lesson is given every day. The children receive bread for lunch.

† The information under this heading does not pretend to be complete, but it is hoped it is not inaccurate.

Roman Catholic Schools.

There are four private Roman Catholic colleges in the county of Dublin. Since 1882, these, the Medical School in Cecilia Street, and two colleges in the country, form the Catholic University. Many of the day schools are under the Christian Brothers, who are trained at Marino, Clontarf. These Brothers have altogether about 90 buildings, with some 34,000 pupils in Ireland.

The Christian Brothers form an order founded by Jean Baptiste de la Salle at Rheims in the 17th century. Their rules bind them to poverty, chastity, obedience, and the giving gratuitous instruction to the young. They form a *lay* brotherhood, and are not ordained. In Ireland they were founded in 1802 by Ignatius Rice, and formally approved by Pope Pius VII in 1820. Their "main object, next to their own sanctification, is the Christian education of youth."

The Christian Brothers have a school of 800 pupils in Richmond Street, Dublin. Some are free, some pay a penny a week. At Westland Row, there are 900 boys; 400 in Francis Street; these, and the schools of St. Laurence O'Toole's, St. Mary's Place, and elsewhere, give a total of 12 schools and some 5,830 scholars in Dublin† under these Brothers, who have also 4 schools and 500 scholars at St. Michael's, Kingstown.

Almost all the convents in the diocese of Dublin have primary schools attached, attended altogether by about 15,500 pupils. Some of these schools are under government inspection, and receive government grants, others are "free Catholic schools." The Sisters of Mercy at Baggot Street and the Sisters of Charity in King's Inn Street, train about 120 young women for schoolmistresses.

The Presentation Order of nuns began in Ireland in 1804, their principal vow is also the gratuitous instruction of youth.

The Religious of the Sacred Heart of Jesus devote themselves to the education of ladies and of the poor.

The Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, founded in France in 1633, and brought to Dublin in 1857 by the late Cardinal Cullen, teach the poor schools of St. Agatha and the orphans in North William Street.

Clondalkin Convent School, under the community of the Presentation Nuns, was endowed in 1846 by Anne Caldbeck. The school was opened in 1858. £16,000 was spent on the buildings. There are over 300 pupils, mostly free, and some are clothed also. There is a national school for boys at Clondalkin; mostly free.

Day Schools, Brickfield Lane.—Average attendance, 740; often 1,000 in the summer. The children are very poor, they are mostly from the Coombe.

† This total includes Artane Industrial School, Glasnevin Orphanage, and Cabra Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the instruction in these institutions being given by Christian Brothers.

Schools of the Holy Faith, in Clarendon Street, West Park Street, the Coombe, and Lower Jervis Street, are very large. All the children receive bread and some, clothing. They were formerly called the Ragged Schools.

M. Keary bequeathed £2,000 for the education of Roman Catholic children at Baldoye, Clontarf, Howth, and St. James's. G. Waldron bequeathed £1,000 for the schools of King's Inn and Denmark Street; and £611 for the Teresian orphans. At King's Inn Street there are 855 scholars, 125 free; 50 are fed daily, and many receive clothing also.

St. Michan's are large schools of over 1,000 boys and girls, many free.

The Andrean Schools, consisting of schools in Townsend Street, Gloucester Street, and Leeson Lane have numerous scholars. There are also about twenty Andrean orphans in various institutions, supported by St. Andrew's funds.

**Administrator*: Rev. A. Plunkett, St. Andrew's, Westland Row.

The *Catholic Directory* names the following institutions, of which I have been unable to learn any particulars:—

St. Mary's Female Parochial (formerly Trinitarian) Orphan House.
Franciscan Orphanage, Merchants' Quay.†
St. Stephen's Orphanage.
Female Orphan School, John Street.
Orphanage of Mary Immaculate.

Parochial Protestant Schools.

The parochial schools have a total average attendance of 5,958 scholars, the numbers ranging from 20 in the smallest to 280 in the largest schools. In many of the schools bread is given, and some have also a special clothing fund for the scholars. The following are only those which have some special feature of interest:—

Blackrock (All Saints).—69 on the roll. School opened in 1871. Present schoolhouse built in 1878, at a cost of £700.

Castleknock.—Endowed in 1720 by Mr. Crosthwaite. He left land and £10 a year to the Protestant rector for the parish school. Mr. Tisdall left £90 in 1836. The school is managed by Dr. Sadleir. The children—about 70 boys and girls—are all Protestants; some are admitted free.

Gloucester Street Sunday and Day Schools (St. Thomas's parish) were begun in 1816 by two ladies giving daily instruction to 20 or more poor children. In 1819 two rooms were taken and a paid teacher engaged. Then a house was taken on Summerhill in 1825. Viscountess Harberton built the present schoolhouse, and helped to support the school. She bequeathed some money to it; but this is now exhausted, and the school is supported partly by a sale

† I find there are 20 orphans, respectable children only, here, supported by an annual charity sermon.

of work, held every year since 1836. A good scriptural education is given. There are 267 on the rolls and an average attendance of 190. Hon. Secretary, Miss Shekleton.

St. Bride's used to have a boarding school, now closed. Its day schools were opened about 1700, and have an endowment of £130 a year. There are two schools. In the infant school the Kinder-garten system is employed.

St. Catherine's has a free day school and some boarders selected by the Governors. No information received.

St. Michael's was endowed, but the funds were sold out to build the schoolhouse. The Synod Hall is erected on the site of this school.

St. Nicholas' and St. Luke's Schools were united in 1861. There are some 300 scholars.

The United Parochial Schools of St. Werburgh's, St. John's, St. Nicholas Within, St. Andoen's, and St. Michael's, have an average attendance of 210. There are some vested funds. All the children receive bread daily, and some are clothed to encourage regular attendance. St. John's School was founded in 1695. The parish clerk was appointed to teach the children, and servants went round the parish every three months to collect funds. The school met in the old Deanery House of Christ Church Cathedral. The parishes were united in 1877.

Swords Borough School. The Endowed Schools Commissioners state that funds, vested in five *ex-officio* trustees, were left for the daily education of children in the borough, and for one meal. Schools for 400 pupils were built; but as the Bible was taught, the Roman Catholics left the school, and in 1879 only 63 pupils were attending it. The apprentice fees of £20 each are thrown open to all, and some money prizes. The endowment has increased to £24,060 by accumulation, and is now worth some £721 a year.

Knight's Endowed School, Patrick's Close, founded 1725. This school is now greatly reduced in numbers, as there are few Protestant families. The Governors may elect 20 free pupils; others pay £1 a year. No further information obtainable.

Christchurch Cathedral Grammar School.—Fees, £1 1s.; choristers have school fees remitted, and receive salaries.

St. Patrick's Cathedral Grammar School.—Fees, £4 a year; choristers receive free education and salaries. The school is supported by the Cathedral Board.

Presbyterian Schools.

There used to be four Presbyterian day schools, all with some small endowments. At the one formerly in Strand Street 28 boys were boarded. Eustace Street was for boys and girls. Capel Street (Mary's Abbey) was endowed by J. Leeson in 1741; it was moved to Rutland Square, but at present the funds are accumulating.

Ormond Quay was in existence in 1732. Two of the schools (Ormond Quay and Strand Street) are now amalgamated, and a schoolhouse has been built at 43 Lower Dominick Street. The school (for boys, girls, and infants) is now unsectarian, and is under the National Board. *Hon. Secretary, J. Gillespie, Esq., 6 Belmont Avenue. Four boys and 17 girls are admitted free.

Unitarian Day School.

The Unitarian School in 1718 was in Eustace Street. This was closed in 1842, and re-opened as a day school in 1847 in Essex Street, together with the school of the Unitarian congregation of Strand Street. In 1868 the school was moved to Stephen's Green, as the Unitarian congregation had moved there in 1863, and the endowments were transferred from Essex Street to this school. It is managed by a committee; *Chairman, Rev. D. D. Jeremy. The school is now under the National Board, and is unsectarian. It has over 120 pupils. Some pay, but most are free. There is a fund for setting up the pupils in trade.

Ralph Macklin's School,

Molesworth Street, Dublin.

Founded in 1821, endowed by R. Macklin, and then called Sunday and Thursday School, from the days on which it was open. This school is now in St. Ann's parish, and receives from it £150 a year, on condition of educating its children free. Average attendance, 153. St. Ann's has a school clothing club.

Apprentice Fund.

Hugh O'Neill bequeathed a sum of money in 1786 for an *Apprentice Fund*. It was for long administered by Miss Hepenstall; she made Dr. Ormsby her executor, but as it is considered a private fund, particulars need not be given.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Unfortunately there are but few of these. Evening classes for ordinary, and for technical, instruction are much needed in Dublin. Some that were very successful and well attended have fallen through, chiefly for want of suitable voluntary helpers. In connection, however, with the Fishamble Street Mission there is a night school (strictly unsectarian) open twice a week, and attended by about 30 lads, and one open once a week for young girls. The same mission has a girls' sewing class, average attendance 78, and very flourishing Sunday Schools.

**Hon. Secretary*: H. Crozier, Esq., 48 Wellington Road.

There are also evening science classes at the Boys' Home, Grand Canal street, and instruction in wood-carving is given there and elsewhere. A Night School is held once a week at Strand Street Institute, and also at the Christian Union Buildings.

ADDENDA.

—♦—

Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park, Dublin.†

Management.—By 16 Governors. *President*: The Lord Lieutenant.

Vice-President. The Commander of the Forces in Ireland.

* *Commandant*: Colonel Hill. *Secretary*, Major J. W. Fitzgerald.

Number.—410.

Rules of Admission.—Selections are made by a Committee of the Governors, according to necessity. Preference is given—1st, to orphans; 2nd, to children whose fathers have been killed or died in service; 3rd, to those whose mothers are dead and fathers in foreign service. See also p. 24.

Further Particulars.—The boys receive a good education, as well as instruction in various trades and telegraphy. They have a good band. The boys leave at 14, except some in the band, who remain till they are 15; the majority join the army—many as musicians. Of 970 boys who have recently left, 929 are giving entire satisfaction. Prizes are given from the Crimean Banquet Fund—a fund of £1,000, the surplus of money contributed in Ireland for a public banquet given in 1856 in Dublin to the victorious British forces after the Crimean war.

Protestant Orphan Refuge Society.†

Rules of Admission.—Forms of application at the office; certificates of parents' marriage and death and child's baptism necessary. Children are admitted whose fathers are living, but suffering from an incurable disease.

Elections are held on the first Wednesday in each month. Candidates are medically examined any day at 11 a.m.

The General Orphan Home,

7 Richmond Street, Portobello,

(Now closed), was founded in 1851, and managed by Guardians. On the death of the chief manager, the Rev. T. Scott, in 1880, the Home was closed and the few orphans in it placed elsewhere. The funds and the house (purchased by Mr. Scott for the orphanage) were handed over to the Commissioners of Charitable Donations, who spent £52 in the maintenance of the orphans, and who have now available a sum of £367. A committee was formed in 1883, and it was decided to let or sell the house, which is unsuitable for an orphanage; it will then probably be opened elsewhere.

† See pp. 22, 24. Since printing those pages I have received the fuller information given here.

Santry Training Institution.†

The *foundation scholars* are admitted by examination after having received a preparatory education extending over a period of three years, in the provincial schools of the society.

Erasmus Smith's Schools.†

The schools are of two kinds, the High School, Dublin, and the Grammar Schools of Ennis, Galway, Drogheda, and Tipperary (with exhibitions for boys going to Trinity College, Dublin), and the so-called English Schools, of which there is one in Dublin, in Great Brunswick Street. In the six schools mentioned, a certain number of free day-pupils are elected by the governors.

High School,†

40 Harcourt Street, Dublin.

Number.—Average, 270.

Rules of Admission.—Ordinary pupils are received from the age of seven, on payment of from £7 a year. Free pupils are elected by the governors at Christmas and Midsummer (vacancies are previously advertised in the newspapers), and must be between the ages of ten and twelve. They are admitted for five years, but may remain longer in cases of special merit.

Object.—To provide a sound education of the highest order on moderate terms.

Church of Ireland Training College.†

Since p. 51, dealing with the government department of this college, was written, the scheme has undergone further development. The following particulars carry the information down to the present time.

100 students, 70 government and 30 non-government, are expected to be resident in the College at the opening of the new session in September, 1884. The government grants, as for St. Patrick's Training College, 75 per cent. of the expenses of government students; the balance, and the cost of non-government students, being met by subscriptions and the admission fees of 7 guineas each for female, and 10 guineas for male students. Donations of about £1,500 have been promised; but £5,000 is needed before March, 1885.

In the non-government department, male and female students, *not* training to be teachers in government schools, are admitted. They must be over sixteen years of age, pay the admission fee, pass an entrance examination, and pledge themselves to teach for at least two years after leaving, in non government schools. The training is the same as for government students.

† See pp. 24, 43, 44, 51. Since printing those pages, I have received the fuller information given here.

APPENDIX TO PART II.

August, 1884.

THIS part of the "Guide to Dublin Charities," is almost exclusively confined to institutions for the benefit of children.

Examples of three systems—boarding-out, cottage homes, and large institutions—will be found in Dublin, but as in many cases the children are lost sight of when they are once started in life, the results attained by these different systems cannot with any certainty be compared.

It will be seen from the classified index that there are more Protestant than Roman Catholic institutions; this is partly accounted for by the fact that, as a rule, the latter are much larger.† Whether this is an advantage or not, is one of the points on which philanthropists are divided in opinion.

Almost all the institutions named in Part I. of this Guide, were unsectarian; almost all named in this Part are necessarily sectarian. In a very few cases both Roman Catholics and Protestants are admitted, and provided with instruction in their respective religions. These only, strictly speaking, are unsectarian. In other cases, where institutions are entirely managed and supported by one or the other sect, it is but right to call them sectarian, although children both of Roman Catholic and Protestant parentage may be admitted.

In spite of the large number of Homes, certain special kinds still seem needed—such as, more homes that are not necessarily *orphanages*; cottage homes for the benefit of delicate children, and more provision for the industrial training both of boys and girls. Only *one* home has as yet been established in the whole of Ireland for the exclusive benefit of very young children (p. 4), though some societies which adopt the boarding-out system, take children while still very young; these are, however, all orphan societies. There are various homes for respectable girls, whose friends are able to help in their maintenance, but hardly one for boys. One is now about to be opened at Clontarf—the O'Brien Institute for respectable Roman Catholic boys; they will be admitted free, but must be clothed by friends.

It is satisfactory to learn that though no Compulsory Education Act has yet been passed for Ireland, the proportion of the totally uneducated is rapidly diminishing, and is now only 25 per cent. of the total population of Ireland (see p. 48). The total primary schools in Ireland of all kinds are 9,151, and 504 superior, or 9,655 altogether, with 699,729 scholars in actual attendance, out of a school population of 1,003,297; one in every *seven* of the whole population is at school. In England and Wales there are 4,273,000

† It may be still more due to the fact that, until recently, state endowments were only given to Protestant institutions.

scholars on the register, and the average attendance is 3,127,214; one in every *six* of the population is on the rolls of the elementary schools, not counting those in private schools. This is the highest number ever reached. In Scotland there are 3,092 primary schools, with an average attendance of 433,137, or barely one in every *eight* of the population, though the Scotch have a reputation for being well educated. The number of board schools in England has risen from 826 in 1876, to 4,049 in 1883, and the voluntary schools from 8,000 in 1870, to 14,000 now; the total cost per head in the former is £1 17s.

A few statistics will show the rapid growth of educational means in Ireland. At the close of the last century, Dublin had 54 schools with 7,416 scholars, and it was thought then that as much help as possible had been given towards the education of poor children. Twenty years later, in 1817, there were 85 schools with 13,597 scholars, or 2 out of 3 of the estimated school population of the working classes. These 85 schools cost £57,700. In the whole of Ireland there were 4,600 schools and 200,000 pupils. In the Protestant schools of that time, the children were generally maintained, and often clothed, as well as educated. There seem to have been also many denominational schools—the Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, etc., each had their special schools. In the Baptist Sunday school the Irish language was taught.

A curious act was passed by Henry VIII.—that every clergyman must swear to teach, or cause to be taught, within his vicarage or rectory, an English school. This act may possibly help to account for the numerous, but small, schools formerly attached to nearly all the Protestant churches in Dublin.

I have not mentioned any Sunday Schools of the present day, since the instruction given in them now is not secular. There are many large and important ones, as the Strand Street Schools, the Mill Street Ragged Schools, the Townsend Street Schools, and others.

The first Sunday School in Ireland was opened in 1786, in a house in the Liberties given by the Earl of Meath for that purpose. It was unsectarian, and besides reading of the Bible, instruction was given in reading, writing, and arithmetic; for secular instruction was very generally given in Sunday schools, both in England and Ireland up to comparatively recent times. As the numbers increased the Dublin Free School House was built in School Street, St. Catherine's Parish, and the school was opened on week days also, with over 800 scholars, while 600 were in the Sunday school.

Several other schools were opened at the beginning of this century, some of which are still in existence, others, such as the School for Young Sweeps, the School for French Refugees, etc., have no longer a *raison d'être*. The wonderful progress made during this century and the satisfactory results already attained (see pp. 31, 34, and 48 especially) show what can be done in the *prevention* of crime by early training.

OMISSION FROM PART I.

—♦—

Dublin Hospital for the Wives and Children of Soldiers serving in Ireland,

Montpelier Hill, Dublin.

Founded—1869, improved in 1873, chiefly through the exertions of Lady Sandhurst. *Unsectarian.*

Management.—*Presidents:* Lord Clarina and Lady Steele. Committee of Officers, who have charge of the Charitable Fund, and of ladies.

Medical Officer: Dr. Gore.

Hon. Treasurer: Major James.

**Hon. Secretary:* Hon. Mrs. Montgomery Moore.

Matron: Miss Carroll.

Number.—31 beds. There are three pavilions—one for sick, one for lying-in women, and one for children. 142 patients were admitted in 1883; 3 deaths. During the last ten years, 873 women have been confined in the hospital without one death.

Income.—Receipts for the Charitable Fund, £125, including balance of £78. The government provides medicine, diet, fuel, light, and partly pays the nursing staff.

Rules of Admission.—The families of non-commissioned officers and soldiers on the married roll are admitted free; those not on the married roll must fill in a form of application, and pay 1s. a day, or 6d. a day for a child. Part of this is paid, when desirable, out of the Charitable Fund. Women on the strength are ordered to come to hospital for their confinements, bringing a certificate signed by the commanding officer and the surgeon.

Object and further particulars.—The Charitable Fund provides extra clothing and comforts, relieves distress, and remits, wholly or in part, when necessary, the stoppage for hospital fees. Infectious diseases are not admitted, but are taken in at the female wards of the Contagious Diseases Hospital at Portobello Barracks; such patients are, however, eligible to receive the benefit of the Charitable Fund.

Military midwives are trained in the hospital.

Visitors admitted daily from 11.30 to 1, and 3 to 5 p.m.

—♦—

Errata.—P. 9, *Female Orphan School.*

Income.—Instead of £316, read £396.

The Dublin Working Boys Home,

34 & 35 DENZILLE STREET,

FOUNDED 1876.

The object of the DUBLIN WORKING BOYS HOME is to provide board and lodgings for young Protestant Lads who are earning small wages in situations in the City, and who are orphans or separated from their parents.

The entire expenses of the Home, which provides accommodation for 42 boys, amounts to about £800; of this sum the boys contribute nearly £600, out of their own earnings, and the public are asked to contribute £200 per annum to cover the expenses of rent, taxes, superintendence, etc.

The boys ages vary from thirteen to eighteen, and their weekly payments vary from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. according to the amount of wages earned.

Subscriptions will be thankfully acknowledged if sent to the Hon. Treasurer or Secretary.

Gifts of clothing are always acceptable, and will be sent for to any address.

The Home is always open to Visitors.

FRANCIS B. ORMSBY, ESQ.,

28 Lansdowne Road, Dublin, *Hon. Secretary.*

THOMAS SPUNNER,

10 Lansdowne Road, Dublin, *Hon. Treasurer.*

The Protestant Orphan Refuge

(Entirely dependent upon Voluntary Support),

28 MOLESWORTH STREET, DUBLIN.

Patron: His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

This is the only Institution in Ireland exclusively for destitute orphans who have had but one Protestant parent. Children are received from all parts of Ireland where no local provision can be made for their support.

The Committee solicit contributions to enable them to support the children under their care and to admit those making applications from week to week. £8 supports an Orphan for a year.

The Office is open every day from 11 to 4, except Saturday, when the hours are from 11 to 2.

771 Orphans have been admitted under the care of Society. 36 children have been put forward in life during 1883.

JAMES HUNTER MONAHAN, D.D.	} <i>Hon.</i>	
ROBERT WALSH, A.M., Clk.		} <i>Secs.</i>
ROBERT B. STONEY, B.D., Clk.		
THOMAS SPUNNER, Esq., <i>Assistant Sec.</i>		

Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by any member of the Committee; or by the Assistant Secretary, at the Office, 28 Molesworth Street, Dublin, to whom Cheques and Post Office Orders are to be made payable.

NOTICES OF PART I.

“*The Guide to Dublin Charities* should be added to the ready reference shelf of every household. Miss Barrett has succeeded in condensing within a limited number of pages a vast amount of useful information concerning the medical charities of the city. . . . Everything that careful indexing, arrangement, and typography can do to facilitate easy reference has been done, and the Guide will be found of great practical assistance.”—*Daily Express*.

“Those who feel an interest in the charitable institutions of Dublin will find in this pamphlet such information as will give them useful help.”—*Irish Times*.

“*The Guide to Dublin Charities* presents a factful and colourless picture of the various benevolent organisations in our midst. . . . The statistical details are concise and clear, and tell just what people wish to know.”—*Freeman's Journal*.

“We earnestly commend to our readers this intelligent and sympathetic guide. . . . It supplies a long felt desideratum.”—*Irish Christian Union Magazine*.

“Miss Barrett has collected and put within small space, and easy reach, a very large amount of most useful information. . . . We heartily recommend this little book. There is much and very valuable information in it.”—*Irish Congregational Magazine*.

GUIDE
TO
DUBLIN CHARITIES.

PART III.

ASYLUMS, PENITENTIARIES, HOMES, ALMS-HOUSES,
PAROCHIAL CHARITIES, VARIOUS
UNCLASSIFIED CHARITIES, AND MANY RELIGIOUS,
BENEFIT, AND PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES.



DUBLIN :
HODGES, FIGGIS & CO., 104 GRAFTON STREET.

1884

Price One Shilling.

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DUBLIN :
HODGES, FIGGIS & CO., 104 GRAFTON STREET.

1884

GUIDE TO CHARITIES IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

Part I. deals with **Hospitals and Institutions for the Relief of the Sick or Afflicted.**

Part II. relates to **Homes and Societies for the benefit of Children, and to Training Institutions.**

Part III. completes the series, and deals with **Asylums, Almshouses, Homes of various kinds, Penitentiaries, Parochial Charities, various unclassified Charities, and many Philanthropic, Religious, and Benefit Societies.** It also contains a complete **Alphabetical Index to the Three Parts.**

PREFACE TO PART III.

December, 1884.

Now that my task is drawing to a conclusion, it only remains for me to thank very cordially all who have so kindly and readily helped forward my somewhat arduous undertaking, whether by supplying information, by suggestions, advice, or by pecuniary assistance.

I have spared no effort to make the information given both complete and correct, in the hope that the work may prove a real guide to those who are already amongst the supporters of our charitable institutions, and a stimulus to those who are not.

It is, however, impossible in the *first* undertaking of a work of this kind to attain perfection, and whilst I shall most gratefully receive information of any errors or omissions, I must at the same time plead indulgence for the imperfections of my work, which none can more regret, nor be more conscious of than I am myself. The compilation and arrangement of the multitudes of various charitable and benevolent funds, was a work beset with difficulties, even when the necessary information was obtained. The statements given have been revised by some one or more persons officially connected with the various institutions.

I regret that my original intention of publishing the information in columns had to be abandoned, on account of its costliness.

ROSA M. BARRETT.

6 De Vesci Terrace, Kingstown.

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* That is to say, these institutions are under Protestant or Roman Catholic management, but receive all alike without any religious distinction.

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HOMES FOR FALLEN WOMEN, OR PENITENTIARIES.

**All information from, and donations payable to, persons whose names are prefixed with an asterisk. Unless otherwise stated, the figures relate to the years 1883-4. The religion is stated under the heading "Object."*

THERE are said to be 7,000 young women of the fallen class in Dublin, some 650 of whom can be accommodated in these Penitentiaries. The *Object* in all is, of course, the moral reformation of the inmates; after a period of probation, as many as possible are put in the way of earning a living honestly. In all these homes, the first of which was founded in 1765, fallen but penitent women are received at their own or their friends' request, without religious distinction, though expected of course to attend to the religious instruction given in the different homes. Those under Protestant management are numbered in the following alphabetical list, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 11; those under Catholic management (the Sisters of Mercy, and the Sisters of Charity) are numbered 7, 8, 9 and 10. With the exception of the Home for respectable or delicate girls (No. 11), these refuges are almost self-supporting by the laundry-work done by the inmates.

1. Asylum for Penitent Females,†

Upper Baggot Street, Dublin. In connection with the Episcopal Chapel, now Baggotrath Church.

Founded—1835.

Management.—Under Trustees and a Committee.

Chaplain: Rev. H. Dening.

**Registrar*: S. B. Oldham, Esq., 35 Upper Baggot Street.

Matron: Mrs. Robertson.

Number.—At present, 30; average, 26, room for 32; admitted in 1883, 44; 38 left the home during the year; of these, 23 were sent to situations, restored to their friends, or sent to other institutions. 2,360 women have been sheltered in this Asylum since it was opened.

† For religion and object, see above.

Income.—Total of £2,091 for Church and Asylum; of this, £732 was from the Asylum laundry. Expenditure for Asylum, £851. Debt of £109.

Rules of Admission.—Any fallen but penitent women who apply are admitted, if there be room, without religious distinction. Many of the inmates are Roman Catholics.

Further Particulars.—The inmates are expected to remain two years; situations are then found for them if possible, or they are assisted to emigrate; in either case outfits are provided.

2. Dublin by Lamplight Institution,†

35 Ball's Bridge Terrace, Dublin.

Founded—1856.

Management.—By a Committee.

* *Chaplain and Secretary*: Rev. J. S. Fletcher, 30 Great Charles Street, Dublin.

Matron: Mrs. Parker.

Number.—At present, 59; room for 80; 312 applications were received during the year—of these, 80 were admitted; 14 who left were provided with situations and outfits.

Income.—£3,724; including £1,362 from laundry work, donations of £431, and the special receipts for the new dormitories, beds and blankets. Expenditure, £3,124.

Rules of Admission.—Inmates are received on their own application from all parts of the country, or when recommended by friends; others are gathered in after midnight meetings; they must conform to the rules of the house, and attend daily prayers.

Further Particulars.—The dormitories were rebuilt and enlarged during 1883, when 72 new beds were given by friends. The laundry, built seven years ago, is the chief support of the Institution: it is now one of the largest and best in the city, and has good drying grounds: friends will help by employing it. The conduct of the inmates is good, and not one per cent. of those who leave return to their former evil life. Those who remain two years are placed in situations, or sent to America.

3. Dublin Female Penitentiary,†

Berkeley Place, North Circular Road, Dublin. In connection with the Episcopal Church.

Founded—1812.

Management.—Under Trustees and a Committee.

† For religion and object see page 1.

Chaplain: Rev. N. W. Carre.

**Hon. Secretary*: Miss Everth, 4 Cabra Parade, Dublin.

Matron: Mrs. Niblock.

Number.—Room for 50; average number, 25, present number, 22; 59 passed through the home during 1883, and about 7,000 since its commencement.

Income.—Total £1,129; of this, £904 was from laundry receipts, and the rest from donations. The institution would be nearly self-supporting but for a long standing debt of £500. Donors of £20 and subscribers of £1 ls. are members.

Rules of Admission.—There is no religious distinction, and many of the inmates are Roman Catholics; but all must conform to the rules of the house. Members may recommend cases. Many of the inmates have been admitted at their own request.

Further Particulars.—The inmates are employed at laundry work only. After eighteen months probation, situations are found for them, and their outfits provided. The Committee are glad to hear of situations for those leaving the home. Some have lately been sent to Queensland.

4. Dublin Midnight Mission and Home,†

31 Marlborough Street, Dublin.

Founded—1862.

Management.—By a Committee.

Hon. Treasurer: Bindon Scott, Esq.

Hon. Secretary: R. Scott, Esq., 7 Dawson Street, Dublin.

**Matron*: Miss Polson.

Number.—Average, 28; at present, 24. During 1883, 465 women applied for admission of their own accord; 215 were sent at once to other institutions; the others, 250, were kept, prepared for service, restored to their friends, or provided for in other ways.

Income.—Total of £917; of this, £404 was from donations, and £493 from laundry work done by the inmates. Debt of £27.

Rules of Admission.—By personal application at the Home of those in need. No introduction or recommendation necessary.

Object.—To afford *immediate* refuge by day or night to penitent females.

Further Particulars.—The inmates of the Home learn household work, so as to fit them for service on leaving. An effort is made to help *every* applicant; if the Home is full, the applicants are placed in lodgings, or passed on to other institutions. Situations and outfits are found for those fit to go to service, after nine months probation in the Home, and good reports are received of most of the past inmates, many of whom are now doing well in service. Better laundry accommodation is much needed.

† For religion and object see p. 1.

5. Home for Fallen Women,†

2 Northcote Avenue, Kingstown.

Founded—1860.

Management.—By a Committee.

**Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:* Lieut. Col. Smith, 28 Adelaide Street, Kingstown.

Assistant: R. Richardson, Esq.

Matron: Mrs. Lambert.

Number.—14 were admitted during the year; 9 were sent home or to situations; 12 are still in the Home.

Income.—£591; of this, £369 was from laundry work.

Rules of Admission.—Any who wish to reform are welcomed.

Further Particulars.—The inmates are expected to remain a year and a half; situations are then found for them, if possible.

Orders for washing gratefully received by the Matron.

6. Magdalen Asylum,†

8 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin. In connection with the Episcopal Church.

Founded—1765, by the Lady Arabella Denny. It is the oldest in Ireland.

Management.—By Guardians and Governesses.

Vice-Patroness: Mrs. Digges La Touche, 34 Stephen's Green, Dublin.

Chaplain: Rev. F. F. Carmichael.

**Matron:* Mrs. Hall.

Number.—Room for 18; present number, 15.

Rules of Admission.—By verbal or written application to the Vice-Patroness or the matron. If application is made by a lady or the girl's friends, that is sufficient; if by the girl herself, her good conduct previous to her fall must be certified. The usual age at admission is under twenty; those hardened in vice are not admitted.

Object.—The home is especially intended for Protestant young women after a *first* fall, and for those who are about to become mothers.

Income.—The Asylum is chiefly supported by the pew-rents and collections in the Magdalen Chapel adjoining. The total receipts of the Chapel and Asylum were £1,157 in 1883; the inmates earned £129 by laundry work. Debt of £152.

† For religion and object see page 1.

Further Particulars.—The inmates are expected to remain two years; but they are sometimes obliged to leave sooner in order to work for the support of their babies. Nearly 1,600 young women have been restored to a respectable position by means of this Asylum; and as cases of relapse are exceptional, it is hoped that most of these were permanently reformed.

7. St. Mary's Asylum, †

High Park, Drumcondra.

Founded—1853. Under Our Lady of Charity of Refuge.

Superiores: Mrs. Tobin.

This is said to be the largest asylum in the United Kingdom; there is room for some 200.

8. St. Mary Magdalen Asylum for Female Penitents, †

Donnybrook.

Founded—1798, at 91 Townsend Street; moved to Donnybrook in 1837.

Management.—Under the care of the Sisters of Charity.

**Superioress:* Sister Mary C. Sallenave.

Number.—Room for 120; average number 90.

Income.—Supported by laundry, needlework, and donations.

Rules of Admission.—An assurance on the part of the candidate that she is in earnest in wishing to reform.

No Report is published.

9. St. Mary's Penitents' Retreat, †

104 Lower Gloucester Street, Dublin.

Founded—1822, by the late Rev. J. V. Holmes. The only Roman Catholic Asylum within the city.

Management.—Under the care of the Sisters of Mercy.

**Superioress:* Sister Mary Gertrude.

Number.—53; many applicants are refused for want of room.

Income.—Chiefly supported by laundry work, helped by donations. Heavy debt on the buildings, of £2,500.

Rules of Admission.—The inmates come and remain of their own accord.

† For religion and object see page 1.

‡ No reply received to three letters of enquiry.

Further Particulars.—The inmates remain as long as they wish, in order to avoid temptation ; they are free to leave when they desire. Some have lived in the Retreat for as many as 40 years. They are employed in laundry work, and as their conduct is generally good it is hoped they are reclaimed characters.

No Report is published.

10. St. Patrick's Refuge, †

Crofton Road, Kingstown.

Founded—in 1798, in Bow Street, Dublin, by a poor tradesman who afterwards came into property.

11. The Rescue Mission Home, †

3 Cowley Place, North Circular Road, Dublin.

Founded—1875.

Management.—By a Committee of Ladies forming the Rescue Branch of the Women's Association for United Christian Work.

Hon. Treasurer : E. J. Figgis, Esq.

Hon. Secretary : Mrs. Fleming, 34 Moyne Road, Rathmines.

**Lady Superintendent :* Miss George.

Number.—Room for 13; average, 13; at present, 12. 16 were received during the year, 4 were restored to their friends, and situations were found for 3. In 1882, 2 were sent to Canada.

Income.—£255; mostly from donations, but including £37 from sale of work done by the inmates.

Rules of Admission.—Respectable girls and those who are delicate, or otherwise unfit for other homes, are admitted.

Object.—For the reformation of a better class, socially, of young women than those in other homes.

Further Particulars.—The inmates are employed at plain and fancy needlework, for which orders are earnestly requested. As a rule, the girls do very well after leaving.

† For religion and object see p. 1.

‡ No reply received to three letters of enquiry.

SOCIETIES FOR THE AID OF DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

THERE are four of these societies in Dublin, only one of which was in existence ten years ago. Three are for the benefit of discharged *female* prisoners; one only, and that the most recent, is for men; the only Roman Catholic one is for women, and was also recently started.

Many more similar agencies are needed, in order to prevent the short-sentence prisoners from becoming hopeless criminals.

Prison statistics point to a marked diminution in crime amongst women and children (see also Part II. of this Guide, p. 31); this is doubtless largely owing to the increase of industrial and other homes for the young; but possibly the influence of the societies for the aid of discharged prisoners is already beginning to be felt. The temptations to return to crime are lessened when means of earning a livelihood honestly are put within the reach of those who have been criminals.

In 1882, 43,000 people were prosecuted in Dublin for various offences, or a proportion of 1,036 to every 10,000 of the population, or one in every $9\frac{1}{2}$ persons. In Belfast, the proportion was only 662 in every 10,000, or one in every 15. Of women, 14,000 were prosecuted in 1876; in 1882 the number was 10,500, or 25 per cent *less*.

In the County of Dublin in 1883, the criminals were 409 of every 10,000; but in the Metropolitan Police District the proportion was 1,337, or one to every $7\frac{1}{2}$ persons, the highest of any place in Ireland. Cork ranks second to Dublin, while Antrim has the smallest criminal population of any district in Ireland, or 191 in every 10,000. Dublin had the most offences, both absolutely and relatively, against person and against property, three-quarters of the whole number of offences against property in Ireland, having been committed in Dublin; but it had not as many committals for drunkenness as some other towns.

There was a decrease of *serious* offences in Ireland in 1883, but an increase in minor offences. Criminal offences reached a maximum during the last decade, in 1878, when the proportion of criminals was 521 per 10,000 of the population; the minimum was in 1881, when the proportion was 424; in 1883 it was 464 per 10,000.

In 1883, a total of 188,791 men and boys were proceeded against summarily in all Ireland, and 36,727 women and girls—these numbers are an *increase* on the previous year; 2,434 men and boys were sent for trial in the same period, and 591 women and girls—these numbers showing a *decrease*. Of those committed, 35 per cent. of the males, and 48 per cent. of the females, could neither read nor write.

There are nearly twice as many *habitual* criminals amongst females as amongst men, the proportion being 73 per cent. for women, 44 per cent. amongst the men : 48 per cent. of the women (nearly half) had been committed more than *ten* times previously.

As regards youthful crime, the outlook is more hopeful. Instead of there being thousands of juvenile criminals (see Part II. p. 31) as in 1853; in 1883, only 86 boys and 13 girls under 12 years of age were sent to district prisons, and 594 boys and 110 girls over 12 but under 16; a total of 803 criminals under 16 years of age. In the same period 196 boys and 49 girls were sent to reformatory schools (chiefly for larceny), and 428 boys and 691 girls to industrial schools.

The largest number of persons in custody in Ireland in 1883 were those in industrial schools. The total cost of prisons in Ireland in 1883 was £149,980; of industrial schools, £144,327; of reformatory schools, £30,945.

Kilmainham and Mountjoy prisons are now used for men only, female prisoners being sent to the Richmond Penitentiary for Females in Grangegorman prison, where they are under the care of Mrs. Roth and a staff of matrons. Convicts, county cases, and all females sentenced to imprisonment in Dublin are now sent to Grangegorman, their sentences ranging from 24 hours to penal servitude for life; the short-sentence prisoners give the most trouble, as a rule. These female convicts are chiefly employed in laundry work; the washing for four prisons and other establishments being done here.

The Catholic female convicts when sent to Golden Bridge, must remain there sixteen months before being entitled to a ticket-of-leave, the same rule applies to the Protestant Shelter, in Harcourt Street, which has in addition some voluntary inmates.

**All information from, and donations payable to, persons whose names are prefixed with an asterisk. Unless otherwise stated, the figures relate to the years 1883-'4. The religion is stated under the heading "Object."*

1. Our Lady's Home,

Discharged Female Roman Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society,
63a North King Street, Dublin.

Founded—1881.

Management.—By a Committee and Trustees.

President : Lady O'Hagan.

Vice-President : Mrs. Browne.

Hon. Treasurer : Mrs. Clarke.

**Hon. Secretary* : Miss Farrell, 30 Mountjoy Square, Dublin.

Matrons : Miss McCarthy and Mrs. Gilligan.

Number.—The Home contains 26 discharged female prisoners. Since 1881, 150 discharged prisoners have been helped by the society; 43 new cases were helped from June 1883, to June 1884; 14 have been emigrated, and 4 sent to situations.

Income.—Total for year ending June 1884, £909 ; from donations £301 ; bequests ; and £220 from the laundry : the latter is one chief source of support for the Home.

Rules of Admission.—Ladies are allowed to visit the prisoners at Grangegorman : such as wish to reform, if suited for the Home, are received here on leaving prison, or assisted to get employment.

Object.—To help Roman Catholic discharged prisoners who are just *commencing* a life of crime, to leave their evil ways, by providing honest work for them, chiefly by emigrating them as servants after a period of probation.

Further Particulars.—Whilst in the Home, the women are supported by the Society, and are expected to work for it, and to attend to the religious instruction given. Those who enter are expected to remain eighteen months, they will then be helped to emigrate to Canada or the United States, where some convents are open to receive them, but work with good wages is easily obtained there at once. This separation from their old companions is found to answer better than employment at home. The Fathers of the French College, Blackrock, and the Sisters of Charity, instruct the women. The washing and mending of the French College and other institutions is done here.

2. Prison Gate Mission,

22 Blackhall Place, Dublin.

Founded—1876.

Management.—By Trustees, a Reference and a Managing Committee.

Hon. Treasurer : Dr. Marcus Eustace.

Finance Secretary : Dr. Whitaker, 41 Grafton Street, Dublin.

**Hon. Secretaries* : Mrs. M. Eustace, Elmhurst, Glasnevin ; Mrs. Edmundson, Allermuir, Foxrock ; Mrs. Sibthorpe, 29 Upper Leeson Street, Dublin.

Matron : Mrs. Henry.

Work Room Superintendent : Miss White.

Number.—Total daily average, 86 ; in the laundry, 29. Total during the year, 7,427 ; average in work-room, 57 ; at night school, 12 ; in the Sunday class, 41. Between 500 and 600 women came to the Mission from the prison gate during the year ; of these 238 new or hopeful cases were retained. There are 31 beds in the dormitory for women and 6 for girls ; average number occupied, 35. 17,864 breakfasts were given during the year to the sewing class, and 8,968 to the laundry women.

Income.—£2,278, of which £994 was from donations, and £1,092 from the earnings of the women. Of this £1,092, £897 was from the laundry, and £110 from the sewing class, besides the proceeds from the sales of knitting, buttons, &c. £575 was received towards the

extension of the laundry. Total expenditure, £2,105—the women earned more than half of this, and they paid in addition £81 for their beds, and the girls £30, making the dormitories self-supporting.

Rules of Admission.—Ladies meet the women at the Grange-gorman Prison gate on their discharge, and invite them to the Mission where they receive breakfast. If willing to work, they are put into the sewing class, disciplined if possible, and made industrious, and then sent home or to service or into the laundry.

Object.—To meet women, without distinction of religion, as they leave Grange-gorman Prison, in order to try and reclaim them from their evil life and companions, by providing means of honest livelihood.

Further Particulars.—Many of the women and girls are those that have been sent to prison for drunkenness; some are the wives of convicts. For want of funds, many had to be dismissed, and the average attendance reduced. 22 women were provided for during the year—12 by emigration and 10 in situations at home; encouraging accounts are received from them, and many habitual criminals are known to be reclaimed. 9 children of prisoners are under the care of the mission. The laundry was enlarged during the year; washing was done for 12,780 people (mostly the very poorest), representing 12,649 dozens of clothes, besides 7,333 dozens washed for institutions. 55 of the women are depositors in the Saving's Bank. Orders for work are solicited. A home for six girls needing care and training when first *commencing* evil ways has just been opened on the premises. The girls or their friends pay something for this home.

See also Part II. of this Guide, p. 9.

3. Protestant Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

**Hon. Secretary:* J. Goodbody, Esq. Jun., 7 Dame Street, Dublin.

Founded—1881. Certified.

Report not yet published, and no particulars received.

4. Shelter for Females Discharged from Prison,

NOW CERTIFIED AS

The Female Protestant Prisoners' Aid Society for Ireland,

4 Harcourt Road, Harcourt Street, Dublin.

Founded—1821, by the Ladies' Association, chiefly consisting of members of the Society of Friends. It is the oldest certified Protestant Prisoners' Aid Society; and was begun because two girls drowned themselves in despair.

Management.—By a Committee of Ladies and two Trustees.

Hon. Secretaries: Mrs. Scriven, 33 Stephen's Green, Dublin,
and Rev. B. Gibson.

**Lady Superintendent:* Mrs. D'Arcy.

Matron: Miss Donnellan.

Number.—50 inmates.

Income.—In 1882 (last published report), £1,583, of which £1,240 was earned by the inmates in laundry work. Expenditure, £1,978. Debt of £395.

Rules of Admission.—Either by note from a clergyman or respectable person, or by applicants coming personally to the door soberly, with a plea of poverty and destitution.

Object.—A home for discharged Protestant female prisoners; but other necessitous cases are also admitted, and enabled to earn a living honestly.

Further Particulars.—Some of the inmates are convicts completing their sentences; others remain voluntarily in order to avoid temptation; some enter to escape the temptation of strong drink. The laundry work makes the home almost self-supporting.



ASYLUMS FOR THE AGED

AND

HOMES FOR GOVERNESSES, SHOP ASSISTANTS, ETC.

**All information from, and donations payable to, persons whose names are prefixed with an asterisk. Unless otherwise stated, the figures relate to the years 1883-4. The religion is stated under the heading "Object."*

Under this heading are included homes and asylums for men and women, both young and old, whether supported entirely or only in part by charity. Homes for children will be found in Part II.

In many of the homes, the payments of the inmates are a chief source of support. There is only one Asylum for aged men (not including the one for both sexes on p. 19, nor two Asylums, about which no information has been obtainable) and one for respectable working boys. There are two for rough lads, one mentioned in this Part, and one in Part II., p. 13. There seem to be very few Roman Catholic Asylums in the County of Dublin—one for the aged of both sexes, one for widows, and one for aged unmarried females. I have been unable to hear of any others.

1. Albert Retreat for Aged Females,

34 Peter Street, Dublin.

Founded—1831, by a few ladies. The present house was once the Molyneux Blind Asylum.

Management.—By a Committee of Ladies.

**Hon. Sec. and Treasurer:* The Hon. Mrs. Smyly, 4 Merrion Square, N. Dublin.

Number.—Room for 40; average number 35. Over 700 aged and homeless women have spent their last years in the Retreat since 1831.

Income.—In 1882, £190 from collections and charity sermons

Rules of Admission.—Applicants must be of good character, provided with at least 4s. weekly, able to wait on themselves, and must be recommended by subscribers of £1.

Object.—To give a home to poor but respectable Protestant women.

Further Particulars.—Most of the inmates were once domestic servants, to whom a home in old age, or when incapacitated by ill-health from supporting themselves, is a great boon. They buy their own food with their allowance, but rent and other expenses are met by subscription.

2. Asylum for Aged and Infirm Female Servants,

11 Grenville Street, Dublin.

Founded—1809, in a house on Summer Hill.

Management.—By a Committee of Ladies who meet once a month.

**Hon. Sec. and Treasurer*: R. C. Walker, Esq., 23 Gardiner's Place, Dublin.

Matron: Mrs. Wallace.

Number.—18.

Income.—£145, from subscriptions, legacies, and interest on funded money.

Rules of Admission.—The printed forms of application must be signed by a subscriber and a doctor. The person recommending a case must subscribe £1 a year and give 4s. weekly to the inmate recommended, on pain of her dismissal if the allowance is unpaid. Inmates must provide their own bedding.

Object.—The Home is intended for Protestant servants of good character, too old to work.

Further Particulars.—The inmates must keep certain rules and attend at the reading of Scripture; they are visited by the clergy of St. George's Parish. The committee hope soon to obtain some permanent building for the Asylum.

3. Asylum for Aged Protestant Females,

New Street, Dublin.

Management.—Under Trustees.

**Acting Trustee*: H. Hayes, Esq., St. Elmo, Dalkey.

Number.—12 inmates.

Income.—Principally from a private source.

Rules of Admission.—Applicants must be over 60 years of age, and have a minimum income of 5s. a week.

Object.—For aged Protestant women of a respectable class, who can contribute towards their own support.

4. Carpenter's Asylum.†

5. Dill Widow's Fund.

Management.—By a Board of Governors consisting of the Pastor *(Rev. S. Prenter, 5 Blessington Street, Dublin) and Elders of Ormond Quay Presbyterian Church.

† No reply received to three letters of enquiry.

Number.—12 widows are assisted by grants of 6s. 8d. a month.
Income.—From a fund left by the Rev. R. Dill; the interest of which was £74 in 1883.

Rules of Admission.—The widows must be members of Ormond Quay Presbyterian Church—they are elected annually.

Object.—For the relief of twelve Presbyterian widows.

6. Female Assistants' Home,

42 York Street, Dublin.

Founded—1870.

Management.—By Committees of Reference and of Management.

Hon. Treasurer: W. Williamson, Esq.

Secretary: Mr. Atkinson, 11 Fairview Avenue.

**Matron:* Mrs. Horne.

Number.—30 to 35.

Income.—£261 in 1882; of this, £117 was from subscriptions and £127 from the inmates' payments.

Rules of Admission.—By letter of recommendation, and payment in advance. The inmates must conform to the rules of the Home, and be in business or seeking employment.

Object.—For the accommodation of business young women of good character, of all Protestant denominations.

Further Particulars.—The charge for beds is from 1s. 2d. to 3s. a week; there is a library and a sitting room for the use of the inmates. The institution not only seeks to give its inmates respectable lodging at a cheap rate, but also to surround them with the influences of a Christian home. Employers requiring female assistants, or visitors, can call at the Home any day.

7. Girls' Friendly Society,

Lodge: 13 South Frederick Street, Dublin.

Founded—The Lodge was opened in 1881. It is the only one in Ireland in connection with the Society.

Management.—By a Committee of Ladies.

Hon. Treasurers: Mrs. J. J. Robinson, Miss J. D. La Touche.

**Hon. Secretary:* Miss E. Warren, 12 Fitzwilliam Square.

Matron: Miss Walker.

Lady Registrars: Miss Williamson, and Miss Bates.

Number.—Room for 27; there were 108 lodgers during the year.

Income.—Total, £184; from donations, £83; payment of members, £92. Debt of £50.

Rules of Admission.—The Lodge is open to all members of the Girls' Friendly Society, and to non-members, for one week, if recommended; lodging is provided on payment of from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per week. Those who wish can be boarded also at fixed charges.

Object.—To provide a temporary home for members of the Girls' Friendly Society and other young women. For Protestants only.

Further Particulars.—Members are assisted when looking for situations. Classes are held for their instruction. There is a recreation room, library and a free registry, open three times a week, on Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, from 12 to 1 o'clock. All information as to the Girls' Friendly Society,† the rules of admission, etc., may be had from Miss Hyndman, Central Office, G.F.S., 4 Molesworth Street, Dublin. Members of the G.F.S. are not necessarily Protestants.

8. Governesses' Home,

6 Lower Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin.

Founded—1861.

Management.—By a Committee and Trustees.

Honorary Secretaries: Miss S. Trench, 16 Trafalgar Terrace, Monkstown; Mrs. W. J. Perry, Ardlui, Blackrock.

**Lady Superintendent:* Mrs. McEntagart.

Number.—Room for 17; during the year there were 136 inmates.

Income.—£476; half from subscriptions, and half from payments of the inmates, who are lodged and partially boarded for from 6s. to 9s. a week.

Rules of Admission.—Governesses wishing for admission must forward copies of their last two testimonials to the Lady Superintendent.

Object.—To provide a temporary resting place for Protestant ladies, English or foreign, who are seeking situations as governesses.

9. Home for Aged Governesses and other Unmarried Ladies,

Harcourt Terrace, Adelaide Road, Dublin.

Founded—1838. The need for a Home was seen in one special case, and applications for admission became so numerous after a small house was opened, that a larger one soon became necessary; and after various removals, the present beautiful and commodious house was built in 1878, chiefly by the gift of £1,200 from one lady.

Management.—By Trustees and a Committee, who meet once a month. One of the committee ladies attends at the Home every Wednesday and Friday, from 1 to 2 p.m.

† See also under *Girls' Friendly Society* in *Miscellaneous Charities*.

**Hon. Secretary*: Miss Meredyth, 59 Upper Leeson St., Dublin.
Matron: Mrs. Downs.

Number.—29.

Income.—£484 ; from donations and sale of work.

Rules of Admission.—Applicants must be unmarried, over fifty years of age, and in receipt of at least £13 a year (5s. weekly), but not more than £30, for their maintenance. Testimonials of character and health are necessary. Forms of application from the Hon. Secretary.

Object.—To provide a permanent home for aged unmarried ladies, of all Protestant denominations.

Further Particulars.—The inmates are provided with a home, furniture, coals and light, free. Seventeen of the rooms give accommodation for one person, six hold two. Each corridor has a comfortable sitting room. Bible classes are held in the Home by various clergymen.

10. Home for Aged Females, commonly called Mageough Home,

Cowper Road, Palmerston Park, Dublin.

Founded—1878, under the will of the late Miss Mageough.

Management.—Vested in six Trustees; three of whom are clergymen of the Church of Ireland, and three are laymen.

**Chaplain and Registrar*: Rev. B. Gibson.

Matron: Mrs. Le Breton Simmons.

Income.—About £2,000 a-year from the endowment.

Rules of Admission.—Application must be made on a printed form, to be obtained from the Registrar, accompanied by a certificate of baptism or other satisfactory proof of age. Applicants must be widows, or unmarried women, over fifty years of age; they must have certificates of health and of character, signed by two householders, one a Protestant minister. Elections, when vacancies exist, are advertised in the *Daily Express*, *Irish Times*, and *Evening Mail*, of the 15th or 16th of March and September. Elections are made after careful inquiry into each case, without regard to personal interest.

Object.—For the habitation, support, and clothing of aged females professing the Protestant faith, and of good character and sobriety.

Further Particulars.—The Home consists of 39 furnished houses, single and associate. Each single house contains a bed-room, sitting-room, and kitchen; each associate house *two* bed-rooms, sitting-room, and kitchen. Each inmate receives 10s. weekly for her support, and a yearly allowance of not more than £5 for clothing, and is supplied with coals, gas, and laundry free, also medical attendance if necessary.

The rough work of the house is done for the inmates.

11. Home for Aged Presbyterian Females, 52 Marlborough Street, Dublin.

Founded—1871.

Management.—By a Committee of Ladies.

Treasurer : Mr. Paul.

**Hon. Secretary* : Miss Frazer, 37 Arran Quay, Dublin.

Matron : Miss Clare.

Number.—Ten inmates at present.

Income.—£140 ; chiefly from donations.

Rules of Admission.—Applicants must be widows or single women, over fifty years of age—Presbyterians, and friends must guarantee 2s. 6d. a week for their support, and give or collect £10.

Object.—To provide a home for respectable Presbyterian females, reduced in circumstances.

Further Particulars.—A home, some furniture, coal, gas, and 5s. a month, is given to each inmate.

12. Home for the Aged, 121 Lower Coombe, Dublin.

Founded—1881. The institute of the Little Sisters of the Poor was begun in 1840, at St. Servan, Brittany, in order to provide homes for the aged poor of both sexes. The Little Sisters have now over 225 Homes in all parts of the world, where nearly 30,000 of aged poor are sheltered.

Management.—Under the care of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

*Information from the Superioress.

Number.—45 inmates.

Income.—Supported by alms in money, food, or clothes, collected by the Sisters daily from house to house.

Rules of Admission.—Applicants must be aged, destitute, and respectable. Both sexes are admitted without religious distinction.

Object.—To support and provide a home for the aged. Though a Roman Catholic institution, no religious distinction is made in the admission of inmates.

Further Particulars.—A piece of ground on the S. Circular Road has been bought, and donations are needed towards completing a large house for the shelter of the aged. It is hoped that accommodation for about 300 will be provided when this is built.

13. Home for Young Women,

1 Janeville, Kingstown.

Founded—1879.

Management.—By a Committee of Ladies.

**Hon. Treasurer*: Mrs. King, 15 Crosthwaite Park, Kingstown.

Hon. Secretary: Rev. W. E. Burroughs.

Matron: Mrs. Robinson.

Number.—35 servants stayed in the Home during the year, besides several young women in business. 49 names were entered on the Registry, and 46 were provided with situations.

Income.—£108; of this the inmates paid £27.

Rules of Admission.—Applicants must have a written recommendation, and must conform to the rules of the Home, helping as required in house-work. Servants may not remain longer than one month. All payments to be made weekly in advance.

Object.—To provide a home at a moderate charge for respectable Protestant girls—either servants seeking situations or girls in business.

Further Particulars.—Inmates pay 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. a week for their lodging, and provide their own food. The Home is open daily to visitors or to employers seeking female assistants or servants. A registry is kept.

14. Methodist Widows' Alms House and Aged Female Charity,

2 Grantham Street, Dublin.

Founded—1766, under the auspices of the Rev. John Wesley. A few years later a building was erected in Whitefriar Street, which was occupied until 1858, when the present house in Grantham Street was built. This is one of the oldest of the Dublin Charities.

Management.—By seven Trustees. A Ladies' Committee meets on the last Tuesday in each month. *Hon. Secretary*: Miss M. E. Booth, 68 Heytesbury Street.

Treasurer: W. H. Lee, Esq.

**Hon. Secretary*: Robert Booth, Esq., 68 Heytesbury Street, Dublin.

Number.—23 inmates.

Income.—£494 in 1883. From donations, funded property, and collections made after sermons preached annually in the principal Methodist churches in Dublin.

Rules of Admission.—Candidates must be over sixty years of age, and members of the Methodist Church for at least four years immediately preceding their admission. Eligible persons are admitted from all parts of Ireland.

Object.—To provide a home for widows and aged females, members of the Methodist Church in Ireland.

Further Particulars.—Each inmate receives 4s. 6d. per week, also coals and candles. Few have any other means of support, though most are respectable poor people.

The trustees have in contemplation the enlargement of the institution as soon as the necessary funds are obtained.

15. Moravian Widows' House,

6½ Whitefriar Street, Dublin.

Founded—1802, and endowed by the late Mr. Moller.

Management.—Under Trustees and the *Rev. S. King, minister of the Moravian Church, 15 Bishop Street, Dublin.

Number.—12 inmates.

Income.—From the endowment, which is sufficient to keep the House in repair ; but of late years the expenses of coals and lights have had to be met by private subscriptions.

Rules of Admission.—Applicants must have certificates of health and character, and an income of at least 3s. a week, and must submit to the rules of the House. They must be Protestants, but not necessarily Moravians.

Object.—To provide a home for aged single women, or widows of good character, members of the Moravian or other Protestant Church.

16. Old Men's Asylum,

Northbrook Road, Leeson Park, Dublin.

Founded—1812 in Russell Place, South Circular Road, by a foreigner.

Management.—By Life Governors, Trustees, and a Ladies' Committee.

**Hon. Secretaries* : J. Casson, Esq., 11 William Street, Dublin ;
T. Collins, Esq., 28 Harcourt Street.

Matron : Mrs. Cullinan.

Number.—26; room for a few more.

Income.—£1,266; from subscriptions, interest, rent, etc. Debt of £56. Donors of £10 10s. and subscribers of £1 1s. are members; from these the governors are elected.

Rules of Admission.—Candidates must be over 60 years of age, incapable of earning a living, without friends, and of good character; they are admitted as vacancies occur. Servants and publicans are not eligible.

Object.—To provide a home for respectable but reduced aged Protestant merchants, citizens of Dublin, who have held a respectable position.

17. Protestant Retreat for the Orderly and Industrious Poor,

Lower Drumcondra Road, Dublin.

Founded—1805 by the Misses Kiernan.

Management.—Under Trustees and a Committee.

Patron : Col. King Harman, M.P.

**Hon. Secretaries* : Miss Smyth, and Miss L. Hare, at the Retreat.

Number.—66 ; 42 women ; 24 boarders in the school, besides 50 day scholars (see Part II. of this Guide, p. 6).

Income.—Total for both School and Asylum, £807; of this, £200 was from donations, £42 from interest, and £563 from payments for the support of the inmates—women and children. Debt of £130. Building fund for the dormitories and schoolroom, now complete, and paid for, £1,562.

Rules of Admission.—Candidates must be recommended by some respectable person, and have at least 3s. 6d. a week for food, which each inmate buys for herself.

Object.—To provide a home for aged, or feeble, and respectable Protestant women.

18. Protestant Servants' Home,

21 York Street, Dublin.

Founded—1874.

Management.—By a Committee of Superintendence.

**Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* : The Hon. Isabel Plunket, 68 Merrion Square, Dublin.

Matron : Miss Carey, to whom all letters about servants should be addressed.

Number.—Room for 22, average 13 ; 270 passed through the Home in the course of the year.

Income.—Total of £190; of this, £60 was from payments of the inmates, the remainder from fees paid by servants and ladies, and donations.

Rules of Admission.—By payment. Applicants must have a recommendation or satisfactory discharge, and agree to keep the rules of the Home.

Object.—To provide for respectable Protestant female servants a safe resting place and temporary home while in search of situations.

Further Particulars.—Beds are provided at a charge of 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. a week ; payments to be made in advance. Registry charge to ladies engaging servants, 2s. 6d., to servants, 2s. The registry is open from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day but Saturday. The inmates may remain six weeks in summer, and one month in winter. There

is a good library in the Home. Bible classes are held twice a week, and prayers daily. The Committee are now offering rewards for long service—that is, for those who keep their situations a long time—beginning from January, 1884.

19. St. Joseph's Asylum,

Portland Row, Summer Hill, Dublin.

Founded—1836, by the Most Rev. Dr. Blake, Lord Bishop of Dromore.

Management.—Under three Managers, a Board, and a Committee of Ladies.

President : Very Rev. Canon Fricker.

**Matron* : Mrs. Kerr.

Number.—Over 100.

Income.—From donations, charity sermons, and an annual bazaar.

Rules of Admission.—By application to the Committee, stating age, former occupation, state of health, and if possessed of any means: a recommendation from some clergyman is necessary.

Object.—To provide a home for aged *single* females exclusively, of virtuous character, Roman Catholics, and unable through age or infirmity to earn a living.

Further Particulars.—The inmates are entirely supported, clothed, and provided with every necessary in the home. Many are ladies by birth. Others besides those in reduced circumstances are received; all take whatever they possess into the Asylum.

20. St. Monica's Widows' House,

12 and 13 Grenville Street, Dublin.

Management.—Under the care of the Sisters of Charity belonging to the Convent, Upper Gardiner Street.

**Superioress* : Mrs. Lyons.

Number.—Room for 40; present number 43. The home is generally full, and many applications have to be refused for want of room.

Income.—Partly from donations, partly from the yearly pensions paid by the inmates or their friends.

Rules of Admission.—Inmates are expected to pay £13 a year.

Object.—To maintain Roman Catholic widows of a respectable class, who are reduced in circumstances.

Further Particulars.—This is the only Roman Catholic institution of the kind in Dublin; and combines the Widows' Alms Houses formerly in Clarendon Street and William Street. The Sisters are anxious to enlarge the House.

21. Sheils' Charity,

Office : 62 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin.

Founded—By Mr. Sheils, who was Irish-born, but made a large fortune in Liverpool. He died in Ireland, in 1861, and bequeathed the greater part of his fortune—some £125,000—to build and endow these houses. The charity was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1864.

Management.—Vested in Governors, ex-officio and elected, and four Trustees.

Visitor : The Lord High Chancellor of Ireland.

**Secretary :* Plato Oulton, Esq., 62 Upper Sackville Street.

Number.—There are now five sets of buildings, or 116 houses, under the Charity, in different parts of Ireland ; 24 of these, with two inmates each, are at Stillorgan—these are the only ones in the County of Dublin.

Income.—From the endowment. The interest of £100,000 is devoted to the benefit of the houses and their inmates ; the interest of the remaining £25,000 goes towards the expenses of management, and to form a reserve fund, etc.

Rules of Admission.—Candidates must be upwards of forty years of age, have an income of £10 a year, be of good character, poor but respectable, and have lived for five years in the county where the houses into which they seek admission are situated. Applications must be sent in a month before the elections take place, accompanied with a certificate of recommendation. A local board elects the inmates for the Dublin houses.

Object.—To provide homes for the respectable poor of either sex. It is a strictly unsectarian charity.

Further Particulars.—The inmates have a partly furnished house, rent-free, four tons of coal a year, an allowance for lights, and £10 a year, besides additional sums of £2 10s. or £5 for each child dependent on them according to age. Sons and daughters, or nephews and nieces, may reside with their relatives in the houses. Orphans under fifteen years of age may also be elected as inmates ; such do not require a personal income. There is no stated time for elections ; they take place when there is a vacancy. The governors wish to keep the institution as much as possible for females.

22. Working Boys' Home,

34 and 35 Denzille Street, Dublin.

Founded—1877.

Management.—By a Committee.

Hon. Treasurer : T. Spinner, Esq.

**Hon. Secretary :* F. B. Ormsby, Esq., 28 Lansdowne Road.

Superintendent : Mr. Sides.

Number.—Average of 37; 330 boys have lived here since the Home was opened.

Income.—Total of £829; of this £313 was from donations, and £516 from the boys' payments. Debt of £87.

Rules of Admission.—Applicants must produce certificates of good character, and promise to keep the rules and hours of the Home. The payments for board are according to the earnings of each boy.

Object.—The Home affords a safe and comfortable residence for such Protestant lads as do not earn enough to pay for respectable lodgings elsewhere.

Further Particulars.—This is work of a *preventive*, not of a reformatory kind. The Home is much needed now, indoor apprentices being seldom taken. Boys trained in orphanages and industrial schools are received, and are, if possible, prevented from falling into evil ways, when first entering on a life of freedom and independence.

The Home is a special boon for boys when sick. As many of its inmates only earn from 4s. to 7s. a week, the Home cannot be self-supporting, though the payments cover the cost of food, washing, etc.

Good conduct, and other prizes are given annually. It is the only Home of the kind in Dublin.

Visitors admitted at any time.

23. The Home for Young Men,

Schoolhouse Lane, off Kildare Street, Dublin,

Is in connection with St. Ann's. Thirty young men are lodged for 2s. 6d. a week; this includes a separate cubicle, use of kitchen, dining and reading rooms, fire and light.

The Home is self-supporting.

Superintendent and Matron: Mr. and Mrs. Meredith.

The Ladies' House, Northumberland Avenue, Kingstown, is also self-supporting by the payments of the inmates. The house was partly bought and repaired by subscriptions some time ago. There is room for 11 inmates, many applicants have constantly to be refused. The price of the lodging is according to the room occupied.

**Hon. Secretary*: Miss Garnett, 2 Howard Place, Kingstown.

No reply to my letters of enquiry has been received from the following:—

Governesses' Home, North Frederick Street.

St. Martha's Catholic Home.

Damers' Institution, 27 Great Britain Street (a Protestant Widows' House, with 32 inmates).

Carpenter's Asylum.

Weaver's Asylum.

NIGHT ASYLUMS.

**All information from, and donations payable to, persons whose names are prefixed with an asterisk. The figures in this section relate to the year 1883-'84.*

1. Night Asylum for the Houseless Poor,

8 Bow Street, Dublin.

Founded—1838.

Management.—Under a Committee, which meets weekly.

Hon. Treasurer : C. D. Latouche, Esq.

**Hon. Secretaries* : A. Henderson, Esq., 60 Mountjoy Square;
and J. Gilmore, Esq., 8 Herbert Street, Dublin.

Superintendent : Mr. L'Amie.

Number.—44,258 persons—24,657 males and 19,601 females—were sheltered during the year; 210 was the largest and 71 the smallest number present any one night. 3,639 were children under twelve years of age. An average of 140 each night.

Income.—Total of £168; of this £161 was from donations, £7 from interest. Debt of £26.

Rules of Admission.—The Asylum is open to all sober, destitute persons who apply for admission. Strangers are admitted up to 11 p.m.; others from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. in winter, and to 9 p.m. in summer.

Object.—To provide temporary shelter for destitute and friendless men, women, or children, without religious distinction, who are unable to pay for a night's lodging.

Further Particulars.—There are four rooms, two for males and two for females. Neither food nor beds are provided, only benches; a wooden ledge serves as a pillow for the sleepers on the floor. Those who remain more than a certain number of nights are required to attend before the Committee, to state their circumstances and prospects of employment. Some are allowed to remain, some are discharged, some sent to the workhouse. Nearly half go to the Mendicity Institute by day (see under Miscellaneous Charities). A large number (15,799) were unable to read or write. The Bible is read aloud in the evenings, but none are obliged to be present.

2. St. Joseph's Night Refuge for Homeless Women and Children,

Brickfield Lane, Cork Street, Dublin.

Founded—1861, by the late Rev. Dr. Spratt. The building was once an auxiliary workhouse to the S. Dublin Union, and previously a factory or tenter-house, built by Mr. Pleasants in 1815, for the shelter of the poor manufacturers of the Liberties, who until then had to dry their woollen materials in the open air, suspended on tenter-hooks; much sickness, inconvenience, and delay from bad weather was the result. The iron pillars that until lately ran through the building were used for heating and stretching the woollen goods.

Management.—Under the care of the Sisters of Mercy.

**Superioress*: Mrs. Connolly.

Number.—200 beds; average weekly total, 736.

Income.—Supported by voluntary contributions.

Rules of Admission.—Applicants must be females or children of good moral character and destitute; no ticket is necessary the first night, and no payment is required from applicants. They are admitted till 8 p.m.

Object.—To provide, free of charge, a bed, fire, and food for destitute, homeless females, without distinction of religion, in order to save them from falling into vice, and to bring them under good influences.

Further Particulars.—There are large rooms with clean and comfortable beds and a lavatory. Bread and cocoa is given in the evenings, and bread and tea on Sunday mornings. Every morning a Sister goes round to receive recommendations and to give tickets for future admission, clothing, or relief, if required. Situations are found if possible for any who are suitable. Girls without homes may remain all day; a laundry is now needed to provide employment for them. Religious instruction is given, but none are obliged to be present. The improvements in the Night Refuge are nearly completed, at a cost of some £3,000, making this building more habitable for the homeless poor. There are also large day-schools attached to the convent, under the care of the Sisters (see Part II. of this Guide, p. 54).

MISCELLANEOUS CHARITIES.

**All information from, and donations payable to, persons whose names are prefixed with an asterisk. Unless otherwise stated, the figures relate to the year 1883-84. The religion will be found under the heading "Object" in each case.*

1. A. F. D. Society.

Founded—1859, by Miss Hinton, and so-called from the first and last letters of the words "A Friend." The Irish branch was begun in 1872, and is now carried on independently.

Management.—By a Committee.

**Hon. Secretary, Irish Branch:* Mrs. Ball, 43 Wellington Place, Dublin.

Income.—Total of £4,101—(the first year's receipts were £8). Receipts of Irish Branch, £70 from donations.

Object.—To assist with grants the poor clergy of the Irish Church, and their wives and families.

Further Particulars.—Gifts of good clothing, books, grants towards education, etc. are made. Increased help is much needed.

2. Army and Navy Pensioners' Employment Society,

Office: Irish Branch, 53 York Street, Dublin.

Founded—In London in 1855, in consequence of the number of wounded soldiers who were discharged from the service after the Crimean war, and whose small pensions were insufficient to support them. Reconstituted 1859; Scotch Branch founded in 1867; Manchester Branch in 1875; Dublin Branch, June, 1867; removed to York Street in 1881.

Management.—By Patrons, Trustees, and a Council meeting twice a month.

Chairman: General J. A. Lambert.

Secretary: Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Newman.

**Secretary for Dublin (the only Dublin official):* Mr. J. Warner.

Number.—In the four offices in 1883, a total of 1,135 men were registered, and 1,909 employed. In Dublin in 1883, 204 men were registered, and 555 employed. By getting situations for married pensioners, whole families to the number in the four branches of 1,276 women, and 2,112 children were benefited in 1883; or in Dublin alone 406 women and 702 children. From June, 1867, to January, 1884, a total of 4,133 men were registered, and 6,123 obtained employment through the Dublin Branch.

Income.—Total, £1,095; of this the subscriptions were £778. The Dublin subscriptions since 1867 have only been £15. Subscribers of £1 ls. may recommend men to situations and have a vote at general meetings.

Rules for Candidates.—All army and navy pensioners are eligible; applicants must produce their certificates of discharge and pension, and give proof of good character. Forms of application from the office.

Object.—To obtain employment for pensioners, without religious distinction.

Further Particulars.—Employers can be supplied with men of good character for out or in-door work on application. No fees.

The society has offices in London, Glasgow, Dublin, and Manchester. Many of the men in Dublin obtain employment as emergency men, caretakers, and constables in aid. No pecuniary assistance is given.

3. Association for the Relief of Distressed Protestants,

Office: 45 Molesworth Street, Dublin.

Founded—1836.

Management.—By a Committee of Management of 10 clergymen and 30 laymen, who act as visitors, and a Ladies' Committee.

Patron and Patroness: The Earl and Countess of Erne.

Hon. Secretaries: Rev. T. Mills, St. Jude's, Rev. F. R. Wynne, 10 Leeson Park, E. W. Smyth, Esq., 7 St. Stephen's Green.

**Assistant Secretary:* J. Meyler, Esq.

Number.—1,392 families, or 3,594 persons, were visited in 1883; and were relieved by grants of £1,119, and 340 families, by loans of £932. Total number of families relieved since 1836, 65,253, by grants and loans of £77,006.

Income.—Relief Fund, £2,320, from donations, collections, sermons, etc. Loan Fund, £1,191. House account, £165.

Rules for Candidates.—All resident Protestant clergymen having parochial charges, and all subscribers or collectors of 10s.,

may recommend applicants for relief. Donors of £10 are life-members. All applicants are visited by a member of the Committee before relief is given, and applications must be made on printed forms to be had at the office.

Object.—To assist necessitous Protestants of good character, sober and industrious, by grants of money or loans, without interest.

Further Particulars.—956 bags of coal were distributed gratuitously in the winter. Almost all the loans have been punctually repaid; from 1877 to 1883 the bad debts have only been £12.

4. Association for the Relief of Ladies in Distress through Non-payment of Rent in Ireland,

Office : 28 Molesworth Street, Dublin.

Founded—1881.

Management.—By Executive and Local Committees.

Patron : His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin.

Hon. Treasurer : S. F. Adair, Esq. J. P.

Hon. Secretaries : Miss J. Digges La Touche, 34 St. Stephen's Green, Miss B. Tottenham, Bloomfield, Merrion.

**Secretary :* T. Spinner, Esq.

Number.—The total number of applications received since 1881 has been 1,387, the number of grants and loans made, 1,076, in sums varying from £4 to £100 each; 33 children have been educated and 4 families emigrated.

Income.—Founded to meet a temporary want only. £6,679 was received during the half-year ending April, 1883; in the same period £5,520 was granted or lent to ladies. Since 1881 the total receipts have been £39,893; the expenditure £39,284. In the half-year ending October, 1883, £2,036 was received, of this £1,121 was from repaid loans; grants were made of £1,390 to 80 applicants.

Rules for Candidates.—Applications for grants in aid must be in the form prescribed by the Committee, and must be authenticated in such manner as the Committee shall consider satisfactory. Applicants must be ladies whose income is in whole or in part derived from the rents of lands in Ireland.

Object.—The object of the Association is limited to the relief of ladies, unmarried or widows, in distress through non-payment of rent in Ireland. *Unsectarian.*

Further Particulars.—Improved circumstances have rendered the further continuance of the society unnecessary; fresh subscriptions and applications will therefore only be received for the purposes of education and emigration.

5. Association for the Suppression of Mendicancy in Dublin,†

9 Usher's Island, Dublin.

Founded.—The Society was formed before poor-laws were made; at one time 2,000 applied daily for relief.

Management.—By *Vice-Presidents* and a Managing Committee.

Patron: The Lord Lieutenant.

President: The Lord Mayor.

Hon. Secretaries: T. Vance, Esq., 9 Lower Bridge Street, and C. Gaussen, Esq., Greystones.

**Secretary*: R. M. Purcell, 9 Usher's Island.

Number.—On an average 205 persons are daily supplied with food, making a total during the year of 74,648 persons relieved by 140,000 meals. 560 persons were sent to their homes in various parts of the United Kingdom. The baths were used by 7,500 persons. A dinner was given to 800 on Christmas day.

Income.—£1,276 from subscriptions and interest on dividends, chiefly expended in provisions.

Object.—To provide temporary subsistence for those seeking employment; while checking mendicancy. Entirely *unsectarian*.

Further Particulars.—A daily meal of soup and stirabout is given to the needy; a register is kept, and none may come more than a certain number of times in a month. Men, women, and children come, but dine separately. The children are sent to day schools in the neighbourhood, if possible. A Christmas dinner is given every year to hundreds of the very poor. Baths are supplied at a very low cost.

Persons in temporary want are sent by the society to friends or to places where they can obtain work; the railway and steam-boat companies reduce their charges in such cases. Applications for transmission are carefully inquired into, good character and want being the only requirements.

6. Benevolent Strangers' Friend Society,

Letter Box: 63 South Great George's Street, Dublin.

Founded—About 50 years ago.

Management.—Under a Board which meets weekly during the winter months.

† This information is taken from a report for 1882; no reply has been received to numerous letters of inquiry for later information.

**Hon. Secretary* : F. Morrow, Esq., Upper Sackville Street, Dublin.

Hon. Treasurer : S. Griffin, Esq., 29 Mountpleasant Square, Dublin.

Number.—125 families, representing 400 persons, were relieved during the year.

Income.—£37 a year from the interest of legacies, supplemented by donations.

Rules for Candidates.—All applications to be put in the letter box outside the gate of 63 South Great George's Street. Members of the board visit the applicants, and if the inquiries be satisfactory, a grant is made. All needy persons, men or women, are eligible for relief.

Object.—To help strangers and others in want in Dublin. *Unsectarian.*

Further Particulars.—Many who have been reduced in circumstances, are enabled to start in life again, either by gifts of money or of clothing, made and given by the Dorcas in connection with this society. No report is published. There are no working expenses, as all is done by voluntary helpers.

7. Charity Organization Association, 45 Molesworth Street, Dublin.

Founded—1880.

Management.—A Committee meets occasionally.

**Hon. Secretary* : J. Rainsford, Esq.

Income.—Nominal. There are no paid officials, and no public appeal for funds has ever been made.

Object.—To investigate cases that apply for relief; if deserving, they are directed to the proper societies for relief. *Unsectarian.*

Further Particulars.—Help is obtained in investigation from the societies that are affiliated to the London Charity Organization Society. When reports are favourable, pecuniary or other assistance is given, if possible.

8. Charitable Association for the Relief of the Poor of Dublin of all Denominations.

Founded—1806.

Management.—Under Trustees—S. Bewley, Esq. ; and the *Rev. F. C. Hayes, The Rectory, Raheny, who is also the Hon. Secretary.

Income.—From an endowment of a few hundred pounds.

Object.—The relief of the deserving poor of all denominations.

Further Particulars.—One penny a week used to be subscribed by members, and work was given to the poor; the income was once £400 a year. It is proposed now to affiliate this Association to the PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION, as the objects are identical.

9. Charitable Society for the Relief of Sick and Indigent Roemkeepers,

Board Room: 2 Palace Street, Dublin.

Founded—1790.

Management.—By Trustees, and Divisional Presidents and Trustees.

Hon. Secretaries: Very Rev. D. P. O'Reilly, Rev. T. Long.

**Secretary:* Mr. C. P. Shannon.

Number.—8,873 families, or 35,528 persons, were relieved during the year 1883, by grants amounting to £2,329.

Income.—Total £2,860; of this, £440 was from subscriptions, £1,994 from bequests, and £361 from the annual collection in Marlborough Street Cathedral.

Rules of Admission.—Applications for relief to be made by petition on printed forms, signed by a subscriber of 8s. or more. These forms may be had by members only, from the office from 12 to 2.

The same family if worthy and needy, may be relieved twice each year, at intervals of six months. In cases of sickness, weekly relief for four weeks is granted. Clergymen of all denominations whether subscribers or not, as well as medical men, can recommend cases, and they avail themselves of this privilege in very large numbers.

Object.—Every description of deserving resident objects, of all religious persuasions (beggars and drunkards excepted), are eligible to receive relief.

Further Particulars.—In cases of sudden distress, temporary relief may be given, and inspection will be made immediately after the petition is sent in. Applicants are classed and relief given, as follows:—1st, sick cases and families of five or more persons; 2nd, single persons in old age and families of from two to five persons; 3rd, single persons of good conduct. The work of the Society is carried out by four divisions—viz:—Barrack, Workhouse, Stephen's Green, and Rotunda. Each division meets once a week at 8 o'clock p.m. in the Board Room. Each Divisional Committee consists of a President, four Trustees, and from ten to fourteen Inspectors, all of whom act for the sake of charity, without any remuneration, and must be subscribers. Subscribers of 8s. a year or more are members.

10. Charitable Musical Society,

Office: Schoolhouse Lane, off Kildare Street, Dublin.

Founded—and Incorporated 1780, by the Governors of the Charitable Musical Society.

Management.—†Secretary, Rev. C. D. Russell.

Rules for Candidates.—Both borrowers and securities must reside within the city; publicans are not eligible. Forms of application from the office. Open on Tuesdays from 2.30 to 3.30 p.m.

Object.—To lend money, without interest, to sober, honest, industrious tradesmen within the city.

Further Particulars.—Those borrowing for the first time get £3, which is paid in instalments of 1s. 6d. a week. Old borrowers may have £4 10s. to be repaid at the rate of 2s. 6d. a week.

11. Coal Fund,

North City.

Management.—By a Committee.

* *Hon. Treasurer and Secretary:* H. Tweedy, Esq., M.D., 16 Rutland Square, Dublin.

Income.—£75; £53 worth of coals were given away.

Further Particulars.—The coal is given chiefly through the parochial clergy, without religious distinction.

12. Coal Fund,

South City.

Founded—1837.

Management.—By a Committee.

* *Hon. Treasurer:* J. S. Kincaid, Esq., 7 Leinster Street, Dublin.

Number.—118 tons of coal were distributed without religious distinction during the winter of 1883.

Income.—In 1883, £186. Varies according to the severity of the weather.

Further Particulars.—From four to eight tons of coal are given to all the South City parishes (about 14) for distribution, and to local and charitable institutions, during seasons of special severity or distress. It is unsectarian.

† No reply to enquiries for further information.

13. Coal Fund, Rathmines and Rathgar.

Founded—1882.

Management.—By a Committee.

* *Hon. Secretary*: Dr. Browne, Largo House, Rathmines.

Income.—£38 from subscriptions.

Object.—To relieve the deserving poor who are out of work during severe winters. *Unsectarian.*

Further Particulars.—465 bags of coal were distributed in 1882.

For Coal Funds in connection with the various churches and chapels, see PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

14. Dorcas and Benevolent Society, York Street, Dublin.

Founded—1817.

Management.—By a Committee of Ladies, meeting weekly.

Hon. Treasurer: Miss E. Urwick.

Hon. Secretary of Dorcas: Miss Collins.

* *Hon. Secretary of Clothing Club*: Miss L. Urwick, 40 Rathmines Road, Dublin.

Number.—1,790 cases were assisted during 1883. 711 loans, to the amount of £708, were granted; there were 803 members of the clothing club whose total payments were £555; bounty, £70; clothing to the value of £95 was sold and paid for in instalments; 130 grants of money were made, and 60 articles of clothing given away.

Income.—£854, chiefly from members' payments, and repayment of loans; the remainder was from donations, church collections, etc.

Rules of Admission.—Applications for loans or aid to be made to the Secretary, who will visit and examine each case. Proper security is necessary. Any person may become a member of the clothing club by weekly payments of 2d. or more.

Object.—To afford relief to the poor by sales of clothing, loans of money, and employment in needlework, also, in extreme cases, by grants of clothing or money. *Unsectarian.*

Further Particulars.—The depository for the sale of clothing is open every Monday from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. in the schoolroom of York Street Church. The clothing club is to enable the poor to provide themselves cheaply with warm clothing. Grants are made at the rate of 2d. for each shilling paid in, up to 15s., the money being returned in clothing only. The repayment of loans is very satisfactory; only about £6 out of loans amounting to £630 in 1882 being unpaid. The loan fund is chiefly derived from a legacy of £100 left in 1862. This amount is lent in small sums several times in the year, so making the total loans from £600 to £700.

15. Dorset Institution,
54 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin.

Founded—1815.

Management.—By Trustees and a Committee.

**Hon. Secretary:* Miss L. A. Hare, 8 Mountjoy Place, Dublin.

Number.—The workers earned £230 during the year.

Income.—In 1883, £669; of this, £83 was from subscriptions, and £338 from sale of work, the remainder from interest and coal fund.

Rules of Admission.—A security of £1 is required from friends of the woman seeking work.

Object.—To alleviate the wants of the respectable poor, chiefly by obtaining orders for needlework. *Unsectarian.*

Further Particulars.—The work obtained is given out to those in need of employment. The workers are also helped when ill, and coal is given in winter. An experienced work-mistress superintends the cutting out and work. Orders gratefully received. A Bible class is held every Friday for the workwomen. There is a depository where plain and fancy work is sold for the benefit of reduced ladies.

**16. Dublin Parochial Association for the Relief of
the Poor of all Denominations,**

Board Room: St. John's Schools, Fishamble Street, Dublin.

Founded—1847.

Management.—By a Committee, meeting monthly.

Patron: The Lord Archbishop of Dublin.

**Hon. Secretaries:* Rev. W. C. Greene, 49 Stephen's Green,
G. Kinahan, Esq., Rev. S. Tomlinson, S. Bewley, Esq.

Number.—Most of the parishes in Dublin receive aid from this Association.

Income.—£377 from donations, charity sermons, interest, etc.

Rules for Candidates.—Subscribers of £1 may recommend cases for relief, or the ministers of churches in which a collection is made for the society.

Object.—To relieve the poor, without religious distinction, through the clergy of the Church of Ireland.

Further Particulars.—A sum is given to the clergy who are connected with the Association (that is, who subscribe or collect for it). This they distribute at their own discretion, keeping a list of all cases so relieved.

17. Dublin Soldiers' Home and Institute,

6 Conyngham Road, Phoenix Park, Dublin.

Founded—1876, in Stephen's Green, removed to present address in 1880.

Management.—By Trustees and a Committee.

Patron: The Commander of the Forces in Ireland.

President: Earl of Cavan.

Hon. Treasurers: Sir E. S. Hutchinson, and Major General Butler Stoney.

**Hon. Secretary*: Captain R. Wade Thompson, Clonskeagh Castle, Dublin.

Lady Superintendent: Mrs. Packard.

Number.—27,590 soldiers visited the Institute during the year. The dormitories have about 30 beds for single men (besides 5 or 6 rooms for officers and married men); with an average number of 300 in the month, or a total of 3,903 lodgers during the year.

Income.—Total, £1,116; of this, £480 was from donations, £533 receipts from the bar, and £103 from the lodgings. Debt of £43.

Rules of Admission.—All in uniform—soldiers, sailors, police, etc., are admitted free, from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Object.—To provide a home for the soldiers of the garrison and others; also religious services on Sundays and other evenings for soldiers.

Further Particulars.—The Institute contains a coffee-room, with refreshments at reasonable prices, reading and smoking-rooms, a library and lecture-hall, open free of charge. For sleeping accommodation 6d. a night is charged. There are also a few private rooms at 9d. and 1s. 3d. a night. A night school is held. Increased sleeping accommodation for men on furlough is much needed, and funds are being raised for the purpose; at present about £514 is in hand, but until the whole amount necessary (£1,200) has been obtained, operations will not be begun. Once built, it is expected to be self-supporting. A mothers' meeting, attended by about 20 women, is held weekly.

18. Dublin Total Abstinence Society,

Office: 6 Townsend Street, Dublin.

Founded—1836.

Management.—By an Executive Committee and Council.

President: E. McD. Cosgrave, Esq. M.D.

Chairman: W. F. Lawlor, Esq.

**Hon. Secretary*: T. W. Fair, Esq.

Secretary: Mr. R. Tickell.

Income.—For the Society, £232, chiefly from donations. From the restaurant department, at coffee palaces and cabmen's shelters, £4,056.

Object.—To promote the social and moral well being of the community, without distinction of creed or politics.

Further Particulars.—The Society has three coffee palaces; at 6 Townsend Street, 35 North Wall, Dublin, and 104 Lower George's Street, Kingstown, all open from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. It has also eight coffee booths or cabmen's shelters, open at all hours, day and night. In connection with the coffee palaces are two large halls for meetings, concerts, lectures, etc.; also smoking, reading and billiard rooms, and lending libraries.

Scripts may be bought for 1d. or 2d. each, and if given to the poor will ensure their getting food to that value at any of the coffee palaces or stands. The Society employs 37 servants. Public meetings are held every week in the coffee palaces, and a feast is given, both in Dublin and Kingstown, to poor children at the beginning of every year. Temperance meetings are held in various places during the year; 600 pledges were signed last year. The Society publishes a monthly journal, and distributed gratuitously 40,000 temperance hand-bills and pamphlets last year. A Building and a Benefit Society have now been founded.

Ground at the back of 6 Townsend Street has been taken, with the intention of providing sleeping accommodation for young men at a reasonable charge. £600 is needed to effect the necessary alterations.

19. Free Breakfast for the Poor,

Christian Union Buildings, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin.

Founded—1879.

Management.—By a Committee of Management.

Hon. Treasurer: J. R. Fowler, Esq.

**Hon. Secretary:* Mr. R. Cotter, C. U. Buildings, Lr. Abbey Street.

Number.—Average attendance of 700.

Income.—£360 from donations; the breakfast costs about 2d. a head.

Rules of Admission.—Tickets are given to the poor by district visitors and others. They may be had free at the C. U. Buildings.

Object.—To give a free breakfast on Sunday mornings to any poor man, woman, or child, without religious distinction.

Further Particulars.—Many come in from the Night Asylums. After the breakfast, temperance and other addresses are given to those who like to remain, and a Sunday class is held for the children. An evening ragged school has also been begun for them.

20. Huguenot Fund.

Management.—The fund is vested in Trustees, who are the descendants of Elders of the French Church in Dublin.

**Trustees*: J. J. La Touche, Esq., and C. Digges La Touche, Esq.,
1 Upper Ely Place, Dublin.

Rules for Candidates.—Applicants must prove their descent from a Huguenot family.

Object.—To grant sums of money to aid destitute descendants of Huguenots.

Further Particulars.—The fund was raised by French Protestants to aid their poor.

21. Irish Musical Fund Society.

Founded—1795. In 1787 a subscription was started amongst the professors of music for the purpose of establishing this charitable fund.

Management.—By an Honorary and Professional Committee, and Trustees.

President: H. Bussell, Esq.

Vice-President: J. Robinson, Esq.

**Secretary*: Mr. R. M. Levey, 61 Lower Mount Street, Dublin.

Income.—About £8,700 in vested funds, members pay an annual subscription of £1 10s., Honorary members £1.

Rules for Candidates.—Professional candidates (musical) are admitted by ballot on payment of admission fees, varying from £2 to £12 according to age.

Object.—To establish a fund for the support of musical professors unable by age, infirmity, or accident to earn a sufficiency for themselves and their families. *Unsectarian.*

Further Particulars.—The funds of the Society are only available for members who have subscribed a certain time. Allowances are made, not as annuities, but for the relief of the aged and infirm, and for occasional relief in times of sickness; also for the relief of the widows and children of deceased professional members. The claims of male children cease when they are seventeen, and of females when they are twenty-five years of age. Five guineas are given to the widows of members.

22. Johnston Charitable Loan Fund,

Office: St. George's Parish Hall, George's Place, Dublin.

Founded—1830 by a member of the Johnston family.

Management.—By a Board, meeting monthly.

**Registrar*: Mr. R. Whyte, 1 North Frederick Street.

Income.—The interest on loans and fines is used to pay working expenses, and the surplus is added to the capital.

Rules.—Applications for aid must be put in the letter box at the Parish Hall before the third Wednesday of each month. Borrowers and their sureties must be residents in St. George's parish.

All information and papers from the office.

Object.—The Society lends money at nominal interest to sober and industrious parishioners in need of temporary help. *Unsectarian.*

23. Public Library, also called **Marsh's Library**, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

Founded—1694, by Narcissus Marsh, Archbishop of Dublin. Incorporated 1707. Except the University of Dublin, this is the oldest literary institution in Ireland.

Management.—By Governors and Trustees.

**Librarian*: Rev. W. D. Maturin, D.D.

Assistant Librarian: R. Travers, Esq., M.D.

Rules.—The Library is open every week day from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., except on church Holydays and during vacation. Readers are admitted gratuitously on introduction.

Further Particulars.—The entrance is in the S. Close adjoining the Cathedral. Archbishop Marsh placed his own library and that of Bishop Stillingfleet here. The books are chiefly classics or that of theology, and the library is but little used, there being no funds to purchase modern books, and other libraries being more convenient of access.

24. Rechabite and Total Abstinence Loan Fund Society,

Office: 10 Upper Abbey Street.

Founded—1866.

Management.—By Trustees and Committee of Management.

**Secretary*: Mr. F. C. Scarr, 132 Tritonville Road.

Treasurer: Mr. Erskine.

Number.—70 members.

Income.—Capital and Guarantee Fund of about £1,400. Since 1866, £25,000 has been lent to members.

Rules.—Members must be total abstainers. The shares are £5 each, payable in one sum, or in instalments of not less than 1s. weekly. Applicants for loans must give securities.

Object.—To raise funds by shares to lend to members.

Further Particulars.—Profits arising from interest, etc., are divided annually amongst members. The loans, which are made to members only, are punctually repaid as a rule.

25. Robinson Memorial Fund,

Founded—1880, in memory of Fanny Robinson.

Management.—By a Committee, elected annually.

President : Right Hon. Viscount Gough.

Vice-President : Dr. Cruise.

**Hon. Secretary* : Hon. W. Burrell, 11 Merrion Square, East, Dublin.

Number.—Eleven professional subscribers. Subscriptions are requested from others.

Income.—About £650 has been subscribed and invested.

Rules for Candidates.—Professional ladies subscribe from 10s. to £1 a year, according to age, and are entitled, if disabled, to assistance, if two subscriptions have been paid.

Object.—To form the nucleus of a fund to be applied to the assistance and relief of female professors of music, who through sickness or old age may be incapable of earning their living, and in special cases for the relief of the orphan children of such professors.
Unsectarian.

26. Sailors' Home,

19 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin.

Management.—Under a Committee.

**Hon. Secretary* : Lieut. F. Helby, R.N., Custom House.

Superintendent : Mr. Daly.

Number.—There were 519 boarders during the year, of whom 62 were shipwrecked mariners.

Income.—£496 from boarders, subscriptions, rent, and interest. Donors of £5 are life governors.

Object.—To provide board, lodging, and medical attendance at a moderate charge to seamen in, and arriving at, the port of Dublin.
Unsectarian.

Further Particulars.—Seamen are encouraged to thrift. The Home is visited by the clergy of various denominations.

27. Sailors' Bethel,

The Coal Quay, Kingstown.

Management.—**Hon. Treasurer and Secretary* : Miss Bruce, 20 Royal Terrace, W., Kingstown.

Caretaker : J. Linton.

Income.—£31 from donations.

Further Particulars.—The room is open to everyone, and is always supplied with papers. On Sunday there is a Welsh service, the Bethel is much used by Cornish and Manx fishermen. It is desired to establish a free lending library.

28. Sailors' Reading Room, 48 Mulgrave Street, Kingstown.

Management.—**Hon. Treasurer*: Miss Bruce.

Hon. Secretary: Miss C. Minchin.

Income.—£22 from donations.

Further Particulars.—It is carried on like Miss Weston's work. There is a free lending library for sailors.

29. Sailors' Reading Room and Home, Victoria Wharf, Kingstown.

Founded—1870. Foundation stone laid by Earl Spencer, the then Lord Lieutenant.

Management.—Under a Committee, Patron, and Presidents.

**Hon. Secretary*: G. E. R. Dalton, Esq., Parsonage, Glenageary.

Superintendent: Mr. Mitchell.

Number.—5,338 Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine Seamen used the institute during 1883.

Income.—£106. Erected and supported solely by donations.

Rules.—The Reading Room is open free of charge to all seamen.

Object.—To supply a want long felt by the seamen of Kingstown, by providing a place of recreation, free from temptation. *Unsectarian.*

Further Particulars.—Weather charts and meteorological instruments may here be freely consulted by all mariners, and the cone is hoisted on the receipt of the storm warning telegram.

There is a library supplied with books, newspapers, and magazines. Games and refreshments may be had at a low cost.

30. Seaton Needlework Association.

Founded—1856, by the Hon. Cordelia Colborne, and then called the *Crimean House*, as it was founded to give aid to widows of soldiers who fell in the Crimean War. The present name was given on account of the founder, the Hon. Cordelia Colborne being the daughter of Field Marshal *Lord Seaton*.

Management.—Vested in the Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General of the time, Royal Hospital, Kilmainham.

Number Aided.—As many widows and soldiers' wives as the work obtained allows.

Income.—Varies; grown from a beginning of £20, now aided in a private way by donations.

Rules.—As far as government shirt work can be obtained, it is divided, widows being first considered; and then the wives of soldiers in the garrison; widows also receive relief at Christmas.

Object.—To give aid to the wives and widows of soldiers, by providing them with needlework. *Unsectarian.*

Further Particulars.—A contract is made to supply shirts to the government. It is a private charity. At one time, when work was more plentiful, any wives or widows of soldiers in Dublin could get work. Army contract work is still mostly done by hand; if machine work were permitted, this association would merely be able to distribute small sums to soldiers' widows.

31. Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society,

Central Office: Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, S. E.

Founded—1839, incorporated 1850 by act of Parliament. The storms of 1838, in one of which Grace Darling's heroic exploit took place, led to the formation of the Society.

Management.—Committee of Management and Finance.

Patron: Her Majesty the Queen.

Chairman: Captain the Hon. F. Maude.

Treasurer: R. Williams, Esq.

Secretary: W. R. Buck, Esq.; five travelling and visiting Secretaries.

**Hon. Representative Agent General for Ireland:* T. F. Brady, Esq., 11 Percy Place, Dublin.

Hon. Agent, Dublin Branch: Captain Helby, R.N. Custom House, Dublin.

Hon. Agent, Kingstown Branch: G. E. R. Dalton, Esq., Parsonage, Glenageary.

Number.—13,145 shipwrecked sufferers, their widows and orphans, were assisted by this Society in 1882 (last report), or a total of 338,191 since 1839. The Society has 53,500 members (seamen). It has given rewards in medals or money for 7,348 lives saved. It has 1,200 Hon. Agents stationed on the coasts of the United Kingdom, abroad, and in the Colonies.

Income.—Total £30,797. *Kingstown Auxiliary*, £50, from donations chiefly. Donors of £10 are life governors; of £5, life members. Mariners become members on payment of 3s. a year, or 6s. if on "Extra benefits."

Object.—To give assistance to the shipwrecked, relief to members and non-members, if seamen, and rewards for saving life at sea. *Unsectarian and international.*

Further Particulars.—Mariners of any nation shipwrecked upon our coasts, are boarded, lodged, clothed, and forwarded free to their homes by the Society. Members of the Society and even non-members who have lost boats, clothes, etc., at sea, are assisted, as well as their widows, orphans, or aged parents. It is the one national institution for providing for every want of the shipwrecked, and more especially for helping all sea-faring men providently to help themselves.

Since 1880, 95 shipwrecked persons were relieved by grants of £26, and forwarded free to their homes by the Kingstown Branch, which has 58 members (seamen).

Gold and silver medals or pecuniary rewards are given for any praiseworthy exertion to save life. The relief to members is given according to a fixed scale, dependent on the length of membership and number of dependent relatives. For example—a member of ten years' standing receives £2 12s. for loss of boats or clothes, or if drowned, his widow (or other dependent relative) receives £5 5s., and £1 6s. 3d. for each child. A member of five years' standing receives £2; his widow, £4; and £1 for each child. Those belonging to the Supplemental Fund, Extra benefits (3s. a year subscription extra), receive £2 on each occasion of wreck, and £6 extra to widows, orphans, or aged parents. An extra grant of small sums is made if necessary to widows. Old and necessitous members also receive grants, etc. A quarterly maritime magazine *The Shipwrecked Mariner* is published by the Society.

567 vessels were wrecked off the British coasts during the year, and 945 British vessels were lost at sea in various places. Over 4,000 lives were lost at sea in the same period, 1,097 on British coasts. The shipping disasters were 3,660 around the United Kingdom.

32. Shoe-black and Wood-chopping Brigade,

20 Usher's Island, Dublin.

Founded—1880.

Management.—By a Committee.

Hon. Treasurer : Col. the Hon. H. Rowley.

**Hon. Secretary* : G. N. McMurdo, Esq., 20 Usher's Island.

Superintendent : T. Nadin.

Number.—6 boys are usually employed at wood-chopping, 12 at shoe-blackening. There are 40 beds.

Income.—£670; of this, subscriptions were £15, payment for beds, £148, receipts from shoe-blackening, £25, from wood-chopping £203, coffee-bar, £132. Debt of £110.

Rules of Admission.—No bad cases of destitution are refused, provided there is room; but the means of employment are limited.

Object.—To provide employment, cheap good food, and a lodging, for rough boys of any religion in order to prevent them from joining the criminal classes.

Further Particulars.—At wood-chopping the boys can earn 2s. a day; bundles of firewood resined are sold at 6s. a gross. Orders earnestly requested. Shoe-blackening pays expenses, the boys pay the society 3d. a day for the use of the brushes, uniforms, etc. From the coffee-bar, bread, etc. is given away in hard times. Brigade boys pay 2d. for a bed, others 3d. a night. Loss on coffee-bar, £36.

33. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,

Office : 36 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

Management.—By a Committee meeting weekly.

Patron : The Lord Lieutenant.

President : Viscount Monck.

Hon. Counsel : T. A. Purcell, Esq., Q.C.

Hon. Treasurer : W. Perrin, Esq., 50 Lower Sackville Street.

Hon Secretary : T. F. Brady, Esq., 11 Percy Place.

**Secretary* : G. Ryall.

Number.—775 cases were reported during the year 1883; 522 convictions obtained, and 253 persons cautioned.

Income.—£1,533; of this, £142 was from fines, and the remainder from donations, a bazaar, and small dividends. This total includes a donation of £500. £500 has also been given for a home for lost cats and dogs.

Rules.—Information of cruelty may be sent to the Secretary, or the offender may be given into custody, or a summons or warrant may be taken out against him.

Objects.—To prevent the cruel treatment of animals, to improve the treatment of cattle by exporters, to promote the erection of drinking troughs, homes for dogs and cats, and the protection of wild birds and of poultry.

34. Society of St. John the Evangelist,

24 Lower Exchange Street, Dublin.

Founded—1817, by the Very Rev. Dr. Blake, late Bishop of Dromore.

Management.—A Committee, which meets every Tuesday, is chosen annually from the subscribers.

President : Very Rev. Canon Walsh, P.P. V.G.

**Secretary* : Mr. T. Farrell.

Librarian : Mr. T. Woods.

Number Aided.—About 700 sick claims are annually received and attended to; each, if deserving, receives a weekly allowance during sickness.

Income.—£122 in 1883, from donations.

Object.—To promote the exercise of the spiritual and corporal acts of mercy. No religious distinction.

Further Particulars.—Subscribers may send in claims for the relief of the sick. The Committee administers comfort to the dying by prayers and reading, and reads the office for the dead at wakes. A large library is open to subscribers.

Subscribers may recommend cases for relief.

35. Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Office: 50 Upper Sackville Street.

The Society has 35 Conferences in the City and County of Dublin, and has a Penny Savings' Bank at 5 Corn Market, open on Saturdays and Mondays.

Income.—£12,304 spent in relief in kind, or in money grants, to the poor all over Ireland, in 1883.

36. Society of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Queen of Charity.

Help was given to 1,722 needy poor during the year, and a Christmas dinner to 400 poor, through the Sisters of the Holy Faith, 46 Eccles Street.

37. St. Patrick's Bible-Woman Association.

Management.—By a Council.

President: The Most Rev. Lord Plunket.

Hon. Treasurer: H. Galbraith, Esq., M.A.

**Hon. Secretaries:* Mrs. T. Greene, 49 Stephen's Green, and Rev. C. T. Ovenden, 22 Northbrook Road, and Miss Thompson, 16 Fitzwilliam Place.

Income.—Total for the general account of £2,002.

Object.—To make use of woman's work, for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the poor of every denomination, but more especially the poor members of the Church of Ireland.

Branches of Work.—For the Nurses' Home, see Part I. p. 31.

(1) ST. PATRICKS' CATHEDRAL BRANCH includes a Dorcas society, mothers' meeting, lodgment fund, library, industrial and flower show society, a temperance association, district visitors. The Bible women and district visitors assist and give relief where necessary, or help to find employment.

Income.—£550.

Further Particulars.—50 women lodged money, and 50 women were employed in sewing by the Dorcas society during the winter. Ladies' under-clothing is made, and ready-made clothing is sold to the poor at a reduced price. The industrial and flower show society encourages home-work, such as wood-carving, and needle-work. Seeds and bulbs are also sold cheaply. £5 was given in prizes for clean rooms.

(2) LAUNDRY AND SOUP KITCHEN, 101 Stephen's Green.

Income.—From laundry, £164; from soup kitchen, £114.

Further Particulars.—The laundry employs 6 or 7 women who earn 1s. 4d. a day. In the soup kitchen, 130 gallons of soup were distributed during the winter—recipients each giving 1d. for their portion.

(3) ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S SEWING CLASS AND NIGHT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Further Particulars.—The sewing class employs about 33 women to whom ready-made old and new clothing is sold cheaply. From 20 to 30 boys attend the night school.

(4) ST. MICHAEL'S BRANCH.

Hon. Secretary: Mrs. J. Fowler.

Income.—£308.

Further Particulars.—Much the same work is carried on as in St. Patrick's Branch—poor women are employed in sewing; there is a clothing and coal fund, and a fund for the relief of the poor.

(5) FISHAMBLE STREET BRANCH.

Income.—£207.

Further Particulars.—In addition to the works already mentioned, young people are assisted to emigrate.

(6, 7, and 8) ST. MATTHIAS', ST. GEORGE'S, AND DORSET BRANCHES.

Income.—St. Matthias', £46.

Further Particulars.—These branches also supply needlework to poor women. (See p. 34).

38. Strangers' Friend Society,

Office: 24 Aungier Street, Dublin.

Founded—1790, by the Rev. A. Clarke.

Management.—By a Committee.

Treasurer: J. Jameson, Esq.

Hon. Secretary: W. Wallace, Esq., 2 Clifton Terrace, Ranelagh.

**Secretary:* Mr. W. Deale.

Number.—914 families, or 2,638 persons, were relieved during the year.

Income.—£408 from donations, bequests, dividends, etc.; £347 was distributed in relief.

Rules.—Subscribers of 10s. and upwards per annum may recommend persons for relief. The members meet weekly on Fridays to hear cases. All applicants are visited at their own homes before relief is given. Applications for relief to be put in the Society's letter box at 24 Aungier Street.

Object.—To visit and relieve distressed strangers, and the resident sick and industrious poor of Dublin of *good character*, without religious distinction.

Further Particulars.—All persons proposed as members of the Society must have been at least two years members of the Methodist society.

39. Straw Factory, George's Avenue, Blackrock.

Founded—1883, by Mrs. Cuthbert.

Management.—By a Committee.

President : Rev. Father Murray.

Hon. Treasurer : Miss F. Trench.

**Hon. Secretary* : Mrs. O'Connor, Carysfort House, Blackrock.

Number.—12 to 20 women and girls are employed from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Income.—It will probably soon be self-supporting.

Object.—To provide employment for poor women, without religious distinction.

Further Particulars.—Straw envelopes for bottles are made here. 1½d. a dozen is given for making them, and about 8s. a week can be earned.

40. The Sisters of Charity, Gardiner Street, Dublin.

Management.—**Superioress* : Sister Mary Lyons.

Number.—About 300 sick people are annually visited by the Sisters in their own homes; 80 or 90 poor children have breakfast every week-day, and some are clothed; their parents and other poor families receive soup, meat, and bread, three times a week; 20 pensioners are entirely dependent on the Sisters.

Income.—From donations, charity sermon, and an annual raffle producing about £100. A cart goes round daily to houses in Dublin for scraps of food.

Object.—To visit the sick poor in their own homes, and relieve the poor by food and charity.

41. Workhouse Women's Aid Society.

Founded—1883.

Management.—A Committee of Ladies, who meet at the Palace once a month.

Patron : The Archbishop of Dublin.

Hon. Treasurer : Mrs. Cooke Trench.

**Hon. Secretary* : Miss M. G. Maturin, All Saints Vicarage, Phibsboro', Dublin.

Number.—28 women were put in situations, only one had returned to the Union when the first report was published.

Income.—Members subscribe 5s. a year. The £25 thus received, was chiefly expended in clothing, trunks, and travelling expenses.

Object.—To find employment for Protestant women and young girls of good character, inmates of the N. Dublin Union.

Further Particulars.—Great need is felt of a home where the girls may be trained for service, and where they may stay when out of situations.

Members of the Society endeavour to find situations for the women and girls, visiting those under their charge.

Free Libraries

Have been recently opened in Thomas Street and Capel Street, Dublin.



PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATIONS.

**All information from, and donations payable to, persons whose names are prefixed with an asterisk. The figures in this section relate to the year 1883-'84.*

The following Associations do not, strictly speaking, come under the head of Dublin Charities; but mention is made of them as they are intended for the benefit of different sections of the community.

1. Committee House for Charitable Societies,

17 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin.

**Secretary* : C. G. Jepps, Esq.

Object.—Bought by Trustees to provide offices and committee rooms for the following charitable societies:—

Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society,
(see under Religious Societies).

† **Continental Society.**

† **Irish Auxiliary to London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews.**

† **Irish Society for Scriptural Education of the Irish-speaking population.**

† **Ladies' Irish Association.**

Protestant Orphan Society (see Part II. p. 22).

Sunday School Society (see Part II. p. 49).

Trinitarian Bible Society (see under Religious Societies).

2. Dublin Artisans' Dwellings Company, Limited,‡

Office : 42 Dame Street, Dublin.

Founded—1876.

Management.—By Trustees and Directors.

**Manager and Secretary* : E. Spencer, Esq. M.A.

† As the work of these Societies lies outside County Dublin, particulars are not given in this Guide.

‡ On account of the importance of this Society to the working classes, I include it, though not a charity.

Income.—Capital, 10,000 shares of £10 each, on which a dividend of 4 per cent. is now paid. A total of £24,621 has been received from rents since 1876, or £3,550 during the half-year ending, June, 1884.

Object.—To provide good accommodation for the working classes.

Further Particulars.—The Company has now acquired 9 sites or a total area of 19 acres, the buildings on which will, when completed, accommodate 9,000 persons, already about 700 are occupied. These Artisans' Dwellings are in Upper Buckingham Street, Rutland Street, Dominick Street, Kirwan Street, Infirmary Road, Echlin Street, the Coombe, Portobello, and Harold's Cross.

The mortality in these dwellings has not been 20 per 1,000, while the ordinary death-rate of the city has been during the past 5 years, 32 per 1,000.

3. Girls' Friendly Society for Ireland,

Central Office: 4 Molesworth Street, Dublin.

Open daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Founded—1877.

Management.—By a Central Council.

Patron: Her Majesty the Queen.

Presidents: The Lord Primate, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Countess of Meath.

Hon. Treasurer: The Archdeacon of Dublin.

**Secretary:* Miss M. H. Hyndman.

Number.—About 500 honorary associates, 400 working associates, and 3,000 members in Ireland.

Income.—Total, £187, chiefly from members' and associates' subscriptions. For Dublin, £48.

Rules of Admission.—Working girls of good character, recommended by working associates, may become members on payment of not less than sixpence a year. *Associates* must be members of the Church of Ireland (members need not be); honorary associates pay 5s. a year; working associates, 2s. 6d.

Object.—To bind together in one society ladies as associates, and working girls and young women, as members, for mutual help (religious and secular), for sympathy and prayer. Its two characteristics are purity of life, and friendship.

Further Particulars.—See also p. 14 for the Lodge of the G.F.S. There is a free registry, open on Mondays from 12 to 1, at 13 South Frederick Street, for young women in business, and for servants on Tuesdays and Fridays, at the same hour. There is diocesan organization in the principal dioceses. Members receive introductions to other branches, when moving from one place to another. The Society is in connection with England, Scotland, America, and the Colonies; it has 30 branches in Ireland, and is also worked in 100 parishes not included in these branches.

4. Ladies' Sanitary Association,

Founded—1881. Affiliated to the Dublin Sanitary Association.

Management.—By a Committee of Ladies.

Patron : The Countess Spencer.

President : Countess Cowper.

Hon. Treasurer : Viscount Monck.

**Hon. Secretaries* : Miss M. Colles, 48 Fitzwilliam Square, Miss O'Shaughnessy, 81 Harcourt Street. Orders for work to be sent to the Assistant Secretary, Miss M. McCann, 40 Upper Gardiner Street.

Number.—In March, 1883, 127 rooms were under the care of the district visitors.

Income.—£144, chiefly from subscriptions, lecture and class fees. The sales brought in £12. An annual subscription of 5s. constitutes membership.

Object.—This Association gives instruction by lectures, etc., on sanitary subjects to ladies. Ladies also undertake to visit the poor in certain districts with a view to giving them some knowledge of sanitary subjects. *Unsectarian.*

Further Particulars.—At 14 Verschoyle Place are two rooms, where soap, brushes, etc. are sold cheaply, and instruction given in cookery, sewing, and other subjects; work is also given out to the poor who attend the classes. Orders gratefully received. There is a lending library for the poor, and a free distribution of seeds for the encouragement of window gardening. To ensure an unsectarian plan of working, two ladies, one Protestant and one Roman Catholic, visit the houses of the poor together. Prizes are given annually for the best and cleanest rooms in their districts. A lending library of books on sanitary subjects is open to members on payment of 3d. a week.

5. Ouzel Galley Society,

Commercial Buildings, Dame Street, Dublin.

Founded—1754, and so called because the first case of arbitration was in reference to a vessel named *Ouzel*.

Management.—By a Committee.

**Registrar and Secretary* : A. Barlow Esq., Chamber of Commerce, Dublin.

Object.—For the arbitration of all disputes referred to this Society relating to trade and commerce; the Galley fees, less the expenses, are appropriated to the benefit of decayed merchants.

6. Meath Loan.†

This charity originated in 1808. Special collections had been made to relieve distress in the Liberties; as a balance of £1,200 was left, it was applied to form a Meath charitable loan fund. Many hundreds have received loans from it.

† No reply has been received to three letters of enquiry for fuller information.

TRADE AND BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

**All information from, and subscriptions payable to, persons whose names are prefixed with an asterisk. The figures in this section relate mostly to the year 1883-'84.*

Some of these societies being self-supporting by the subscriptions of members, are not, strictly speaking, Charities; but particulars are given of two or three to serve as examples. The principle and methods in all are much the same. Nearly every profession and trade has its own special society.

Particulars have also been received of:—

Dublin Ironmongers' Assistants' Association.

Caledonian Society for Scotch Protestants.

Irish Mercantile Clerks' Association.

Drapers' Provident Association. No reply.

1. **Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners,†**

General Office: 95 Brunswick Street, Manchester.

Founded—1860.

Management.—By an Executive and General Council.

Chairman:—G. J. Davies.

Treasurer: A. Cunningham.

General Secretary: J. S. Murchie.

**Secretaries for Dublin:* P. Hardiman, 50 Upper Dorset Street, and J. Willis, 147 Great Brunswick Street, Dublin.

Number.—397 branches in England, Ireland (18), Scotland, United States, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa. 22,837 members—1,403 in Ireland.

Income.—Total for year 1882, £54,640. For Dublin, £451. Expenditure for Dublin, £327. Total expenditure, £45,160. To members out of work, £16,073; sick benefit, £13,062; accident benefit, £1,150; superannuation benefit, £1,480; benevolent grants,

†I include this Society here, though only a small portion of its work is done in Dublin, because it is an important one, and the report contains facts of general interest.

£862; funerals, £2,357; compensation for tools lost by fire, water, or theft, £1,139. Total expenditure in benefits since 1860, £451,838, or an average of £40 15s. per member.

Total worth of Society in property and stock, £61,618.

Rules for Candidates.—Candidates must be healthy, of good character, good and steady workmen, from 20 to 45 years of age. Apprentices are admitted in their last year of engagement. The entrance fee varies from 7s. 6d., to £1 15s., according to age. Members pay 1s. a week, and 4d. a quarter for expenses and benevolent fund.

Further Particulars.—Sick benefit is 12s. a week for 26 weeks, 6s. afterwards. Accident benefit is £100 if totally disabled; £50 if partially. Emigration benefit is £6.

Superannuation benefit for life is 7s. or 8s. a week; applicants for this must be over fifty and not able to earn more than half their usual wages. Funeral benefit is £12; tool benefit is up to £20; unemployed benefit, 10s. a week for 12 weeks, then 6s.

There is also a contingent and benevolent fund to assist members in distress, and an Employers' Liability Act, legal expenses fund to enable members to obtain compensation for injuries received in their employment. In Dublin, carpenters' work is done by the day (not hour), and the hours of work in summer and winter are stated to be 60½, and wages £1 14s., per week. This is higher than elsewhere in Ireland, and the hours are longer. The hours of work in England and Scotland are about 55 in the week, and wages on an average about the same as in Dublin. Many disputes have been peacefully settled between employed and employer by means of this society. The society is a non-exclusive body, recognising the right of every carpenter to obtain employment whether a member of the society or not.

2. Association of the Apothecaries' Benevolent Fund for Ireland,

Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin.

Founded—1863, by the late Henry Bewley, Esq.

Management.—By a Committee chosen from the profession.

Chairman: T. Collins, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer: R. Montgomery, Esq.

**Hon. Secretary*: George Wyse, Esq., 8 Cavendish Row, Dublin.

Income.—From annual subscriptions and donations.

Rules of Admission.—Apothecaries are eligible for admission on payment of 10s. a year or upwards, and are empowered to recommend applicants for relief.

Object.—The relief of the widows and children of Apothecaries left in a destitute condition, and of members of the profession reduced in circumstances, or incapacitated from maintaining themselves. *Unsectarian.*

Further Particulars.—The Association has suffered of late years from the deaths of old subscribers and general depression of business. Applicants for relief continue as numerous as ever; but only the most urgent can be relieved.

3. Civil Service Medical Aid Association.

Founded—1881, by a few Civil Servants.

Management.—By an Executive Committee.

Medical Officer : Dr. J. J. Murphy.

Hon. Treasurer : H. G. Thrift, Esq.

**Hon. Secretary* : T. J. Maguire, Esq., Legacy Duty Office, Custom House, Dublin.

Number.—About 300 members.

Income.—From members' subscriptions and entrance fees.

Rules of Admisison.—Civil Servants and superannuated Civil Servants, resident in Dublin and the suburbs are eligible for membership. The annual subscription is £1 for married, 10s. for unmarried, members, and 3s 6d. entrance fee.

Object.—To enable the Dublin Civil Servants, and those dependant on them, to obtain medical treatment at reduced rates. *Unsectarian.*

Further Particulars.—3,600 patients were seen during the year by the medical officer, who visited 1,611 at their own houses. Members residing within four miles from the General Post Office are attended free ; if beyond that distance, the travelling expenses of the medical officer must be paid. Dental surgery is also performed at reduced prices.

4. Grocers Assistants' Friendly Association,

27 Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin.

Founded—1862.

Management.—By Trustees and a Committee of Management, elected by ballot half-yearly.

President : Hugh O'Donnell, Esq.

**Secretary* : Mr. J. J. White.

Number.—About 300 members.

Income.—From members' subscriptions, and annual subscriptions of wholesale firms connected with the trade. Balance of over £500 at the end of the year.

Rules of Admission.—Respectable young men, salaried assistants of the grocers of Dublin, may become members by the votes of previous members, on payment of 5s. a year, and 1s. entrance fee. No apprentices admitted.

Object.—For the mutual benefit of grocers' assistants of every denomination, if of good character.

Further Particulars.—A member with a good character when out of a situation is entitled to 17s. 6d. a week, for not longer than four weeks. The secretary endeavours to find employment for such. Medical advice and medicine can be procured free by members.

5. Irish Customs' Benevolent Society,

Office : Custom House, Dublin.

Founded—1860, by the clerks and officers of Customs in Dublin, who were greatly assisted by the influence of the then collector, Mr. W. P. Gardner.

Management.—Under the patronage of the Lords of the Treasury. Three Trustees, and a Committee of Members elected yearly.

Treasurer : Mr. L. Balfe.

* *Secretary :* (pro tem) Mr. J. M'Allister.

Number.—68.

Income.—Total in 1883, £405 from interest, subscriptions, and gifts from the Treasury and the Commissioners of Customs; £302 expended in payment of claims on death. Total capital, £2,038.

Rules.—Those in service of the Customs in Ireland are eligible on payment of an entrance fee of 5s. and an annual subscription varying according to age.

Object.—To provide a sum of £30 to the widow or nearest relative of deceased members. *Unsectarian.*

Further Particulars.—Bonuses are added every five years, bringing the sum to £60 and upwards, for the original members who founded the society in 1860; in proportion for those who have joined it since.

6. Literary Teachers' Friendly Society,

76 Stephen's Green, S., Dublin.

Founded—1789, incorporated 1797, and then called the Abecedarian Society.

Management.—Five Trustees and a Committee.

President : T. W. Foster, Esq., M.A.

* *Hon. Secretary :* W. M. Hackett, Esq.

Number.—15 members.

Income.—From members' subscriptions. £5,471 invested.

Rules of Admission.—Candidates proposed by two members are admitted by ballot, if three-fourths of the members' votes are favourable, on payment of £1 a year for non-benefit members, an admission fee of £3 3s. for benefit members, and an annual subscription varying according to age. Certificate of age and health necessary.

Object.—To make provision for such members in old age as may desire to claim it, and in event of death for their widows and orphans; also to provide temporary relief for benefit members in sickness or distress. *Unsectarian.*

Further Particulars.—The five oldest members receive a bonus of £30, and all members receive a gratuity of £5 on reaching 50 years of age.

7. Royal Medical Benevolent Fund Society of Ireland,

Office: Royal College of Surgeons.

Founded—1842, by Dr. Kingsley.

Management.—By Central and Local Committees and Trustees.

Patron: Her Majesty the Queen.

Hon. Treasurer: Dr. Thomson.

Hon. Secretaries: Dr. Moore, Dr. Finny, Dr. King.

**Acting Secretary:* Dr. Arthur H. Benson, 42 Fitzwilliam Square, W., Dublin.

Number.—102 were assisted during the year, by grants to the amount of £1,232: 108 applications were received from medical men, their widows and orphans. Out of 2,500 medical men in Ireland, about 500 are subscribers to this fund.

Income.—£2,820 (including balance on June 1st 1883 of £1,321) from donations, local subscriptions, and interest. £205 was awarded to medical men, £932 to their widows, £95 to orphans. Donors of £10 are life members.

Rules.—Any physician or surgeon in distress is considered a fit object for the charity of the Society; contributors of £1 may recommend cases. The claims of former subscribers have the preference; but contributions give no right of relief—each case being decided according to its urgency.

Object.—To assist medical men when struggling under the pressure of disease or other calamity, and to administer relief in urgent cases to their widows and families. *Unsectarian.*

8. Scottish Benevolent Society of St. Andrew.

Founded—1831.

Management.—A Committee is elected annually.

Patron: The Duke of Abercorn.

Presidents: A. Parker, Esq., J.P., and J. Robertson, Esq., J.P.

Hon. Treasurer: A. Ogilvy, Esq.

**Hon Secretary:* G. M. Ross, Esq., 92 Middle Abbey Street, Dublin.

Number.—159 members, 119 persons were relieved during the year 1883, by grants of £120.

Income.—£228 from members' subscriptions, interest, etc. Donors of £10 10s., or subscribers of £1 1s. a year, are members.

Rules.—All members must be Scotchmen, or the sons of Scotchmen. Applications are decided by the Committee. Applications for relief are to be made to the Secretary.

Object.—To relieve Scotchmen or their families, when in distress. *Unsectarian.*

Further Particulars.—The relief given is in food, clothes, medicine, providing passage money to Scotland, and more especially in providing means for the education of the destitute children of Scotch parents.

9. The Solicitors' Benevolent Association,

Office: Solicitors' Buildings, Four Courts, Dublin.

Founded—1863.

Management.—Patron, Trustees, a Dublin and a Provincial Committee.

Chairman: W. Findlater, Esq., M.P.

Hon. Secretary: A. L. Barlee, Esq.

**Secretary:* H. B. Burton, Esq.

Number.—374 members; 46 cases were relieved.

Income.—In 1883, £625 from donations, members' subscriptions, legacy, and dividends. Expenditure, in grants to widows and orphans, £408.

Rules of Admission.—Every attorney, solicitor, and proctor, practising, or having at any time practised, in Ireland, is eligible for admission. A payment of £10 10s. constitutes a life member; an annual subscription of £1 1s., a member.

Object.—For the relief of poor and necessitous attorneys and solicitors, when incapacitated, and of their wives; also for the relief of the widows and families of deceased members. *Unsectarian.*

10. Typographical Benevolent Fund, and Printers' Pension Society,

Committee Rooms: 33 Denmark Street, Dublin.

Founded—1869.

Management.—By Vice-Patrons, Trustees, and a Committee meeting monthly.

Patrons: Earl Spencer, and the Duke of Connaught.

Chairman: E. Donnelly, Esq.

Treasurer: Mr. G. Weldrick.

**Secretary:* Mr. G. McAuley.

Number.—260 members; since 1869, £593 has been given in temporary grants, and £76 in pensions. Temporary relief to members, widows, and orphans, in 1883, £58.

Income.—£1,382 from interest on stock, members' subscriptions, concert, and donations. Subscribers of £1, and trade members who subscribe 5s. a year, are entitled to one vote.

Rules.—Members subscribing 5s. a year for eight years are entitled to a weekly allowance of 6s. Applications for pensions to be signed by two subscribers, and decided by the votes of the members and subscribers. Only subscribing members and their families are entitled to pensions, or to the relief fund.

Object.—For the relief of aged and infirm printers, and the widows and orphans of deceased members. *Unsectarian.*

Further Particulars.—Widows and orphans receive grants, but not *pensions*; aged and infirm members receive pensions.



RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

P R O T E S T A N T .

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**All information from, and donations payable to, persons whose names are prefixed with an asterisk. Unless otherwise stated, the figures relate to the years 1883-'4.*

Societies whose work lies wholly outside Dublin, are not included in this list. The societies named are all Protestant; there seem to be no Roman Catholic agencies of quite the same kind.

No particulars have been received, in reply to letters of enquiry, about the following:—

Association for the Propagation of the Faith (Roman Catholic).

Employment and Aid Society for Protestants.

1. **Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society,**

Head Office: 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

Dublin Auxiliary: 17 Upper Sackville Street.

Management.—By a Committee and Examiners.

Hon. Secretary: Col. Sandwith.

Secretary: Mr. W. A. Blake.

**Agent for Ireland:* Mr. J. T. Burrowes.

Number.—There are 90 Scripture readers altogether; 11 of whom are stationed in Ireland.

Income.—Total receipts, £12,164, from donations to the head office, and various auxiliaries in Great Britain, and India. From donations to Dublin branch, and collections in churches, £933. Scripture readers' sick and disabled fund, £841. Debt of £500.

Object.—To spread the knowledge of Christ among soldiers of all religious persuasions by means of the Bible without controversy.

Further Particulars.—The Society has readers stationed in England, Scotland, Ireland, India, Gibraltar, and other British dependencies, and also in Egypt. Mrs. Everard Poole gives much help by means of her juvenile association.

2. British and Foreign Sailors' Society,

Central Office: Sailors' Institute, Shadwell, London, E.C.

Founded—1818.

Management.—By a Board of Directors.

For Dublin :—

Superintendent : Rev. W. F. Stevenson.

Treasurer : W. Megaw, Esq.

**Missionaries* : Rev. J. R. Jones, Welsh Church, Talbot Street, Dublin. Mr. J. Tierney, 6 Sarsfield Street, Dublin.

Number.—The Society has 53 agents in 41 ports, 3 sailors' institutes, 2 bethels abroad, a steam launch, 1 steam mission yacht, besides many stations and bethels in home ports. It has 2 agents in Dublin.

Income.—Total £7,524, chiefly from subscriptions; for Dublin, £113 from subscriptions; missionaries' superannuation fund, £100; sailors' samaritan fund, £43.

Object.—The religious, intellectual, and social elevation of British and foreign seamen.

Further Particulars.—In Dublin one of the missionaries visits the vessels in the Liffey, holding services on board; he also holds services in the summer for fishermen. The Rev. J. Jones devotes himself to work amongst the Welsh sailors, and holds services for them, both in Dublin and Kingstown.

A sailor's magazine, *The Chart and Compass*, is published by the Society. Bibles, tracts, etc. are given away, or sold. Lodgings are provided at the institute in London.

It has been calculated that about 3,500 sailors are drowned every year from British vessels, or 1 in every 60. (See also p. 42.)

3. Church of Ireland Young Women's Christian Association,

4 Beresford Place, Dublin.

Founded—1866. The first in Dublin.

Management.—By a Committee of Ladies and Clergymen.

Hon. Treasurer : Mrs. Beare.

Hon. Secretary : Miss Radcliffe, 4 Alma Terrace, Monkstown.

**Hon. Lady Superintendent* : Mrs. Atkinson, 4 Beresford Place.

Number.—38 members, 515 have joined altogether.

Income.—£69 chiefly from donations. Savings Bank receipts, £14.

Rules of Admission.—Young unmarried women recommended by some respectable person, after attending three Bible classes, may become members on payment of 1s. a year. All such must earn their own living.

Object.—To befriend young Protestant women of good character, and to promote their welfare.

Further Particulars.—Members have free church accommodation, the use of a library, a free registry, a savings bank, provident branch, gratuitous medical advice, and social meetings. Cheap lodgings are provided, and last year four members were assisted to emigrate.

4. Dublin City Mission,

9 Anglesea Street, Dublin.

Founded—Many years ago ; revived in 1860.

Management.—By an Executive Committee and Council.

President : J. La Touche, Esq., J.P.

Hon. Treasurer : T. W. Hardman, Esq.

**Hon. Secretary* : T. P. Law, Esq., Q.C., 48 Stephen's Green, Dublin.

Number.—Seven agents, who pay about twelve visits each, daily, or 23,184 during the year.

Income.—£839 from donations, legacies, and rent of offices in Anglesea Street. Of this the Philemon fund was £58.

Object.—To win souls to Christ. The poor of all religious denominations are visited by the city missionaries.

Further Particulars.—Missionaries are employed to visit amongst the poor in Dublin. The Philemon fund is for giving temporal aid to the poor, for whom old clothing and bedding will be gratefully received. A mothers' meeting is held, average attendance 61. The mothers deposited £20 during the year; this was returned with a bonus of £14. Various gospel young men's and children's meetings are held every week. There is a free servant's registry.

5. Fishamble Street Mission.

Management.—By a General and a Sub-Committee.

Hon. Treasurer : Miss M. Reeves.

**Hon. Secretary* : H. W. Crozier, Esq., 48 Wellington Road, Dublin.

Number.—In the Sunday school, average attendance of 300 ; in the night schools, an average of 30 boys and 25 girls. Sewing class for girls, average 75 ; mothers' meeting, average 90. There are 650 members of the temperance society.

Income.—General fund, £325 chiefly from donations. Each branch has its special funds. £1,000 is needed for a building fund, besides a site for building.

Further Particulars.—The Mission embraces evangelistic and temperance work, Sunday and night schools, saving clubs ; needlework for poor women, a laundry depôt, library, coal fund, registry office, clothing club, girls' sewing class, Bible woman, etc.

6. Hibernian Bible Society,

Office : 10 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin.

Founded—1806.

Management.—By a Committee.

President : The Lord Primate.

Hon. Secretaries : Rev. J. S. Shields, D.D., Rev. W. F. Stevenson, D.D., Rev. A. W. Leet, D.D.

* *Assistant Secretary* : Mr. T. J. White.

Income.—£4,149 from sales of Bibles; subscriptions, legacies, dividends, rents, etc. Expenditure £3,729.

Object.—To circulate the Scriptures in Ireland, without note or comment.

Further Particulars.—679 copies of the Bible were sold by the colporteur, in 1883, in Co. Dublin, besides grants and sales at the depository. A total of 65,663 Bibles or portions were issued during the year. Members of the Society may purchase books to the amount of their subscription, at a reduction of 50 per cent. Grants to the value of £1,824 were made to schools, societies, etc., representing 49,034 copies.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS.

For Schools and Homes, see Part II., pp. 11 to 15.

7. Mill Street Mission,

10 Mill Street, Dublin.

Founded—1838.

Management.—By a Committee.

Superintendent : B. Scott, Esq.

* *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* : G. P. Beater, Esq., 57 Dawson Street, Dublin.

Number.—On Sundays the attendance at school is from 300 to 400; all receive bread. There are 20 women in the sewing class, and the same number of girls.

Income.—General fund, £166 from donations. In addition, £21 was received for the women's sewing class, and £1 16s. for the girls' class. Building fund of £41 on deposit. Bread and repairs are the chief expenses. Debt of £53.

Object.—To bring souls to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. The instruction is scriptural, and is given to all alike.

Further Particulars.—A women's sewing class has been held for three years, about 20 attend and receive 6d. each for two hours' work. A savings fund has now been opened in connection with this class; the amount lodged is doubled twice a year by two friends connected

with the work. Orders for plain work gratefully received by Miss Stokes, 40 Upper Rathmines, who can also recommend charwomen. A girls' sewing class meets once a week, attended by 20 girls who receive prizes for good work. A gospel meeting is held on Thursdays. Old clothes gratefully received for giving away.

7. Mission to the Liberties,

Tailors' Hall, Back Lane, Dublin.

Founded—1859, at Swift's Alley. The hall now used for meetings was built by the Guild of Tailors; it was used for all kinds of meetings; by the Roman Catholic Delegates and by the United Irishmen; afterwards by the Freemasons; then it became the Tailors' Endowed School for Boys (now moved to Crampton Quay).

Management.—By a Finance Committee.

Hon. Treasurer: H. Harden, Esq.

**Hon. Superintendent*: Duncan D. McDonald, 64 Tritonville Road, Sandymount.

Hon. Secretary: J. W. Hall, Esq., 12 Stephen's Green, North, Dublin.

Number.—135 on Sunday School roll; average attendance 86, exclusive of the youths and infants' classes.

Income.—£269, chiefly from donations and collections, but including £12 received for coal sold. £3 was received from materials sold to mothers. £8 a week needed.

Further Particulars.—The work includes a working men's and youths' bible class, a Sunday school, infant school, coal fund, religious meetings for children and others, and house-to-house visitation; needlework is given to poor women to do, and there is a fund for giving clothing and other relief to the sick or distressed. £116 was expended in relief, coal fund, etc.

8. Scripture Readers' Society for Ireland,

27 Lower Pembroke Street, Dublin.

Founded—1822.

Management.—*President*: The Earl of Shaftesbury, Vice-Presidents and a Committee.

**Secretary*: Captain J. Kearney White.

Income.—£3,670, chiefly from donations, legacies, and interest. Expenditure, £3,502. There is also a superannuation and compassionate fund of £251, for aged readers, their widows, and orphans. £50 a year supports a reader.

Object.—Humble christian men visit and read the Bible, without controversy, from house to house in all parts of Ireland, to all classes and denominations if permitted.

Further Particulars.—Some of the Society's readers work in Dublin, and other large towns, visiting the shipping, and coast-guard stations. Missionaries go on itinerating tours in districts where the funds are not sufficient to maintain a reader permanently. Irish speaking readers are sent if desired.

9. Strand Street Institute,

66 Great Strand Street, Dublin.

Founded—1869.

Management.—Under Trustees and a Committee.

Hon. Treasurer : Adam Woods, Esq.

**Hon. Secretary* : John Shaw, Jun., Esq.

Number.—At Sabbath School, 125 on roll.

Income.—For the Institute, £107 from donations ; £48 for the Sabbath School ; £44 for the free breakfast.

Further Particulars.—The Institute has the following branches of work—a Sunday school, school library, religious services and childrens' meeting, savings fund, flower mission, mothers' meetings, total abstinence association, christian association, Bible class, and ragged school. £44 was deposited in the savings fund ; 358 bunches of flowers were given to sick scholars ; material for clothing is sold to the mothers.

The ragged school was opened in 1882, for the very poor children of the neighbourhood, who at first received bread on leaving : now they receive a free breakfast every Sunday morning, when classes are also held, about 65 attend on an average. There is a night school on Tuesdays.

The teaching is scriptural, but *undenominational*.

10. Trinitarian Bible Society,

Dublin Office : 17 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin.

Management.—By a Committee.

**Clerical Secretary* : Rev. T. Wallace.

Income.—Total for the whole society, whose head office is in London, £7,094, chiefly from subscriptions and legacies ; £536 was from the sale of the Scriptures, and £70 from interest ; £3,000 is on deposit and there is a jubilee fund of £487. Expenditure, £4,216. Total income for Ireland, £173.

Object.—To circulate the Scriptures at home and abroad, without note or comment. All members of the Committee must be Protestants.

Further Particulars.—22,068 Bibles, or portions, in English, and 204,676 in seventeen foreign languages, were circulated in 1883. Many societies received grants. Members of the society may purchase Bibles at a reduction of 20 per cent., to the extent of five times the amount of their subscriptions.

11. Young Men's Christian Association,

Christian Union Buildings, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin.

Founded—1849.

Management.—By an Executive Committee.

President : A. Parker, Esq., J.P.

Hon. Treasurer : J. R. Fowler, Esq.

**Secretary* : R. Cotter, Esq.

Number.—About 300 members and associates.

Income.—Total of £361 from donations and members' subscriptions, and collections at meetings. Debt of £98.

Rules of Admission.—Young men residing in Co. Dublin can become members or associates on payment of 10s. a year, if over twenty-one years of age, or 5s. if under. Forms of application from the Secretary.

Object.—To promote the spiritual, moral, social and intellectual welfare of Protestant young men, by means of lectures, meetings, classes, etc. *Undenominational.*

Further Particulars.—There is a reading room, a large library (open on payment of £1 1s. a year to non-members), parlours, classrooms, etc. The Secretary has a list of respectable lodgings, and gives help in finding employment for young men. Bible classes, evangelistic meetings, prayer meetings, and lectures are held; there is a literary union and a magazine in connection with the Association. Evening classes are also held for mental improvement, open to all members on payment.

12. Young Mens' Christian Association, Church of Ireland,

8 Dawson Street, Dublin.

Management.—By Trustees, and an Executive Committee of clerical and lay members.

Hon. Secretaries : The Very Rev. H. H. Dickinson, Rev. G.

Mahaffy, W. G. Brooke, Esq., M. E. Dockrell, Esq.

**Secretary* : Rev. J. H. Miles.

Number of Members.—510.

Income.—£469; from members' subscriptions, £91; donations, £154; balance from rent, etc.

Rules of Admission.—All young men who are members of affiliated associations, or have a satisfactory certificate of character, are eligible; they are elected members by vote. Members' subscription is 6s. a year. The Committee must all be members of the Church of Ireland.

Object.—To unite the members, and to promote the spiritual, intellectual, and social improvement of the Protestant young men of Dublin.

Further Particulars.—There is a central library and reading room, where meetings, classes, etc., are held. There are 28 local affiliated societies. The lodging, registry, and employment agency are of great use to members.

13. Young Women's Christian Association, 5 Molesworth Street, Dublin.

Founded—1881, in Nassau Street.

Management.—By a Committee of Ladies and Working Associates.

President: Mrs. Noble.

* *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*: Mrs. Jones, 43 Stephen's Green, E., Dublin.

Number.—Over 100 members.

Income.—£137, from subscriptions, collections, fees for music, classes, etc.

Rules.—Young women may become members on payment of 1s. a quarter.

Object.—To provide an evening room for the use of Protestant young women in business, and to benefit them spiritually.

Further Particulars.—Bible, singing, music, and drawing classes are held on different evenings, also courses of nursing and ambulance lectures; a missionary working party is held each Monday evening. There is a library, with books and periodicals, open from 6.30 to 10 p.m., and on Sundays from 2 till 6.30 p.m. The registry is open on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 12 to 1 o'clock. 242 applications for servants were received. Quarterly teas for members and friends are given. There is sleeping accommodation for a limited number of young women. Ladies may have the use of the Institute rooms, on payment of not less than 2s. 6d. a year. Refreshments can be obtained. The Institute is open daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

PROTESTANT PAROCHIAL CHARITIES,

INCLUDING

WIDOWS' FUNDS, ALMS-HOUSES,

FUNDS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR, ETC.

IN CONNECTION

WITH EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

For Schools and Orphanages, see Part II.

Parishioners have the first if not the sole claim to these relief funds, and to admission to the alms-houses—the clergymen and churchwardens of the respective parishes admitting the inmates to the alms-houses, or directing the application of relief.

The Episcopal Churches have, almost without exception, funds for distribution amongst the poor, received from offertories chiefly, sometimes aided by legacies, or by donations in times of special distress. The special charities in connection with the various Episcopal Churches are mentioned below. As must be the case with all unendowed charities, the amounts given vary from year to year, according to the severity of the season, and other causes. The figures given are those for the year 1883.

It may perhaps be allowable to express regret that amongst these multifarious parochial charities, a district nurse is so seldom found.

Collections made for other than the local charities are not included here; full details are published in the various parochial reports and in the Report of the Dublin Diocesan Council.

The churches that are not mentioned in the following list are either those that have no special parochial charities, or those from which *no reply* has been received in answer to requests for information.

BAGGOTRATH CHURCH, Baggot Street. Rev. H. Denning. (For Asylum see p. 1.) Poor Relief Fund.

BATCHELOR'S FUND. £200 was left by J. Batchelor, Esq., in 1828, for the poor in each of 12 Dublin parishes, to be administered at the discretion of the respective clergymen.

BETHESDA, Dorset Street. Rev. A. W. Leet. (For Orphanage, see Part II. p. 1.) Relief Fund. Mountjoy Street Day Schools are in connection with this church: they were opened in 1816, and were long called the Dispensary Lane Schools.

BOOTERSTOWN, Rev. J. Lombard. (For Orphan Society, see Part II. p. 2.) Widows' Fund, £12. £11 was given in weekly payments of 2s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. to the widows in the parish. There is no Alms-house. Coal Fund, £86. Penny Club, £212; of this £172 was from deposits, and £108 was returned in clothing or bedding. Dorcas Society, £47, to supply needlework to the industrious poor, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, and to provide ready-made clothing cheaply.

BRAY, Ven. Archdeacon Scott. District Nurse, and Relief Fund.

CASTLEKNOCK AND CLONSILLA. Clothing Club, Coal Fund, etc.

CHRIST CHURCH, LEESON PARK, Rev. M. Neligan. (For Blind Asylum, see Part I. p. 33.) Coal Fund. Dorcas, deposits returned in clothes. Relief Fund (used for pensions and loans). Burial Fund, £9. Savings Bank deposits, £61. Vegetable and Flower Garden Society and Industrial Exhibition, £25.

DONNYBROOK, St. Mary's. Rev. Canon Ryder. Dorcas Society, £242. Clothing Club, £82; of this, members paid £57. Needlework is given out to poor women. Coal Fund, £13, members' payments £11. Widows' Fund, £10; no Alms-house. Relief Fund.

DRUMCONDRA. The School and Alms-house have been sold, and the proceeds given to the Parochial endowment.

GLENAGEARY, St. Paul's. Rev. G. W. Dalton. Widows, Orphans, and Poor Relief Fund, £91. Coal Fund, £144 (including balance). Coals given free, or on deposits. Savings' Club, £11: deposits received for coal, clothing, and bedding, a bonus of 2d. in the shilling is added.

HAROLD'S CROSS CHURCH, Rev. W. B. Askin. Bread Fund for day schools. Coal and Poor Funds, £63, given in coals, clothing, bread, and interest on deposits. Dorcas.

KILLINEY, Rev. M. Day. Coal Fund, £22. Relief Fund, £15. Kingstown Seamen's Mission, £11.

KILLINEY, Trinity Church. Rev. Canon Staveley. Poor Relief, £16. Coal Fund, £20.

KINGSTOWN, Christ Church. Rev. H. Noyes. Poor, Coal, and Clothing Fund, £65. Kingstown Seamen's Mission, £8.

KINGSTOWN, Mariner's Church. Rev. W. E. Burroughs. (For Sailors' Bethel, and Sailors' Reading-room, see pp. 39, 40.) (Young Women's Institute, see p. 18.) Poor and Coal Club, £81; £9 from members' deposits. Clothing Club, £108; £83 from members' deposits. Christian Fellowship and Benefit Society, £132; £108 from members' weekly deposits. District Funds Account, £143; loans, emigration, funeral, and other expenses are paid out of this fund. Kingstown Seamen's Mission, £272.

MONKSTOWN, Rev. Canon Peacocke. (Orphan Society, see Part II. p. 19.) Weekly Allowance to aged, sick, and poor, £105. Coal Fund and Charitable Association, £191; from the poor, £26;

143 tons of coal were distributed, at a cost of £123, the amount varies according to the severity of the season. Gratuitous distribution is made to all the deserving Protestant families in Monkstown and St. John's districts, and to deserving Roman Catholics if recommended by subscribers. Some of the recipients pay a part of the cost, by weekly instalments through the Dorcas Association. Dorcas Society and Depository, Cumberland Street Schoolhouse. Total of £239; of this, £129 was from deposits, and £48 from sale of clothing. The poor can buy ready-made clothing at cost price, or ladies can purchase it for the poor. Poor women are employed in needlework. Open on Saturdays from 12 to 2.30. *Secretary*: Miss Dwyer, 5 Trafalgar Terrace. Parochial Benefit Society, £391, mostly from members' subscriptions, which are 1d., 6d., or 1s. 1d. a week. There are 342 members, they receive medicine when ill, and a weekly allowance of 1s. 6d., 5s., or 12s. according to their subscription; on the death of a member, the relatives receive £1 10s., £3, or £5. The balance is divided at Christmas. Penny Bank, 649 depositors; £454 received, mostly from depositors. In connection with the parish, there is also a Lending Library, and a Workmen's Lending Library.

MOLYNEUX, Peter Street. Food, Rent, and Coal Fund, £61.

NEWTOWNPARK, All Saints. Rev. G. T. Stokes. Coal and Clothing Club. Savings Bank, 345 depositors; £637 from depositors; £29 from subscriptions. Total, £666.

SANDFORD, Rev. T. Good. Poor and Coal Fund, £50. Dorcas Fellowship Society.

SANDYMOUNT, St. John's. Rev. B. C. Davidson-Houston. (St. John's House of Rest, see Part I. p. 29.) Poor Fund, £29. Clothing Club, £645; of this, £567 was from members' payments. Dorcas Society, £222.

ST. ANDREW'S, Rev. Canon Marrable. Poor Fund, and Widows' Fund, but no Alms-house now.

ST. ANN'S, Dawson Street. Very Rev. Dean Dickinson. (For Young Men's Lodging-house, see p. 23, and for Day-schools, Part II. p. 57.) Alms-house in Schoolhouse Lane, supported by the offertories. From 8 to 12 widows or destitute women are lodged and maintained; they receive a room, coal, bread, and 2s. 6d. a week. School Clothing Club. Adult's Provident Fund. Coal Club, to which members subscribe from 1d. to 1s. a week. About £32 a year for the poor and for bread is received from two Endowments.

ST. AUDOEN'S, Rev. Canon Leeper. Alms-house, 2 inmates. Parish is too poor to support more. (Fellowship Society, see p. 70.)

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Rev. Canon Smith. Dorcas Society and Coal Fund; £80 from depositors, returned in clothing and coal. Poor Relief Fund.

ST. BRIDE'S, Bride Street. Rev. W. G. Carroll. (Day School, see Part II. p. 56.) The Alms-house in 15 Great Ship Street is almost, if not quite, the oldest in Dublin; founded in 1683, in Bull Alley, in succession to an older Widows'-house; it was moved to

Great Ship Street in 1786. Over the gate is an inscription, stating that here was the famed Latin School of the last century in which H. Grattan, and J. Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, were educated. The Alms-house has about 10 inmates, and an endowment of about £90 a year.

ST. JAMES'S, Rev. T. Tomlinson. Alms-house, James's Street. Founded 1770, by J. Loggins, who was first a car-driver, then the owner. Some narrow escapes of his life so impressed him, that he became a changed character. With his own hands he turned his stables in Bow Lane into rooms, where for many years he supported twenty poor widows. To this Widows'-house he left all his property at his death, and this endowment is still one source of support. The present number of widows is six; they are all respectable women, some have a little money of their own.

ST. KEVIN'S, Rev. P. Hunt. Alms-house, 5 inmates, who also receive coal and a small weekly sum of money.

ST. MARK'S, Rev. A. S. Fuller. Alms-house in Mark Street. The inmates are not supported; some can still work a little.

ST. MATTHEW'S, Irishtown. Rev. R. B. Stoney. The Gibbs Fund gives 30s. a year to each of 6 poor Protestant widows. There used to be an Alms-house under the schoolhouse, but the place was unsuitable. The Bartlett Fund is £100, left half to the Sunday school, half to the poor of the parish. Benefit Society.

ST. MATTHIAS', Harcourt Terrace. Rev. Canon Wynne. Alms-house about to be enlarged. Poor and Coal Fund. Mutual Benefit Society, £307; of this, members' subscriptions were £279; allowances are made in sickness or on death. Savings Fund, £100, of which £86 was from 105 depositors, who deposit a penny a week and upwards, receiving 5 per cent. interest, or 15 per cent. if clothes are taken instead of money. There is a Mothers' Meeting, Dorcas and Clothing Society, which gives clothing to 53 poor women to make up, and makes grants of clothing. School lending library for the children.

ST. MICHAEL'S, Rev. T. Long. Poor Relief. Widows'-house in the churchyard, 3 inmates. The Church of St. Michan was founded by a Danish Bishop, Michanus, in 1095. The register dates back to 1636: the organ is the one on which Handel played the "Messiah." The vaults are antiseptic, and consequently bodies buried there are preserved from decay. They contain the bodies of an Irish king, the Shearses, and many others. Emmet is buried in the churchyard, and a Roman Catholic Archbishop.

ST. NICHOLAS WITHOUT AND ST. LUKE'S. (No reply.) The earliest record is found in 1707, when a division was made of one parish into these two—St. Nicholas Without receiving its name from being outside the city walls. It was, however, too poor to support its own church, and the services were held for some time in the north transept of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Ultimately the two parishes were re-united, and the Church of St. Luke, built in 1708, but recently restored, is now the place of worship for both.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL. (See St. Patrick's Bible Woman's Association, p. 44.) Christian Fellowship Society. *Secretary and Treasurer:* Rev. T. C. Ovenden. 83 members, who pay 1d. a week, returned with a bonus at Christmas; a weekly allowance is given in times of sickness or for burial on death. A class is held for them on Sundays, the object being to unite the poor Protestants of the neighbourhood.

ST. PAUL'S, Arbour Hill. Rev. A. R. Barton. Alms-house for respectable widows, who have long resided in the parish, and whose friends can provide 3s. a week. 6 widows are supported entirely, 4 partially. Income, £159. Fellowship Society, £56. Relief Fund. Dorcas Society for giving work to poor women, £18.

ST. PETER'S, Peter Street. Rev. M. W. Jellett. (For Orphanage, see Part II. p. 27.) 5 Alms-houses, and 21 inmates. One Alms-house was established in Stephen Street, in 1713, by Knight's Charity, for the support of 4 widows. Income (1883) £210, from donations, collections in the several churches of St. Peter's parish, and special payments for widows. The inmates have each a separate room, coals, bread, and in some cases a money allowance. Flower Show and Industrial Exhibition. Coal, Provision, and General Charity Fund, £290 from subscriptions and South City Coal Fund. The object is to assist temporarily tradesmen and artisans. Coal, provisions, and other grants are made to the poor of the parish. Mutual Benefit Society, including Clothing and Coal Club, 184 members, £189 from payments and donations. Members pay 1d. a week, and receive a bonus at the end of the year in clothing; help is also given towards burial or in sickness. Repository and Poor Shop, in St Peter's Schools, Camden Row. 22 poor women are employed in, and paid for, making clothes. Income, £607, of which £456 was from sales. Payments of members, £115. The Repository is open from 11 to 3 on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from November to May. *Hon. Secretary:* Miss Wharton, 28 Upper Merrion Street.

ST. STEPHEN'S, Rev. J. H. Walsh. Relief Fund. Clothing Fund. Coal and Blanket Fund. Industrial Exhibition and Flower Show.

STILLORGAN. Rev. J. H. Kennedy. Dorcas Society, £88. £62 from work sold. For providing needlework for poor women, without religious distinction: 40 or 50 are thus employed: they can also buy clothes by weekly instalments. Coal Fund, £30. Christian Fellowship Society for providing temporal assistance to parishioners. Income of £99, £45 from members. Mothers' Meeting. Library. Penny Bank, £62, chiefly from 80 depositors. Poor Fund.

SWIFT'S ALLEY FREE CHURCH, Rev. E. Childs. Alms-house in Brown Sreet, with five widows who receive also coal and a weekly allowance. Parishioners and members of the Christian Fellowship Society are admitted.

UNITED PARISHES OF ST. AUOEN, ST. NICHOLAS WITHIN, AND ST. MICHAEL. (Day Schools, see Part II.

p. 56.) Fellowship Society, open to all parishioners on payment of 1d. a week, and an additional penny on the death of any member, to help to meet funeral expenses. The balance is divided amongst the members at Christmas. Members' subscriptions, £29. Total income, £55.

UNITED PARISHES OF ST. WEBBURGH AND ST. JOHN. Coal Fund, 43 members, who pay 2d. a week through the year, and receive eleven bags of coal in the winter. Clothing Club, 23 members, a bonus is given on the weekly payments, and the deposits returned in orders for clothing. St. John's Christian Fellowship Society, 30 members; those who pay 1d. a week receive 3s. a week during sickness for 13 weeks, or £3 for burial on death.

ZION CHURCH, Rathgar. Rev. J. Hewitt. Dorcas and Fellowship Society, £64. Poor Fund.

Charities in connection with Non-Episcopal Protestant Churches.

For Schools, see Part II. pp. 56 and 57.

The majority of these churches have either failed to reply to enquiries, or have no special local charity; all aid various evangelistic agencies, hospitals, etc., by collections.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES. (For Presbyterian Orphan Society, see Part II. p. 21. Home for Aged Presbyterian Females, see p. 17.)

Ormond Quay, Rev. S. Prenter. (Orphanage, Part II. p. 9. Widows' Fund, p. 13.)

Adelaide Road, Rev. R. McCheyne-Edgar. A Widows' Fund was inaugurated during 1884.

Christ Church, Rathgar. Rev. W. F. Stevenson. Relief Fund for the Poor, £24. Mission work in the district, £87. Library free to all members of the church.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, York Street, Dublin. Rev. S. J. Whitmee. (For Dorcas, see p. 33.) There was formerly an Alms-house in Plunket Street, in connection with the Congregational Church here and at Plunket Street. It has been given up for some years.

METHODIST CHURCHES. (For Wesley College, see Part II. p. 49. Methodist Orphan Society, see Part II. p. 18. Methodist Alms-house, p. 18.) **ABBEY STREET.** Rev. R. C. Johnston. Dorcas. **RATHMINES CIRCUIT.** Charleston Road, and Brighton Road. Rev. J. D. Powell, and Rev. R. Jamison. Dorcas, £14. Fund for the Poor, £19. Orphan Fund, £12. **SANDYMOUNT.** Rev. J. Robertson. Poor Relief Fund. The teachers and scholars in the Sabbath school subscribe to help poor families.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, 15 Bishop Street. Rev. S. King. (Alms-house, see p. 19.)

Charities in connection with Roman Catholic Churches.

For Day Schools, see Part II. p. 54, 55.

The Charitable funds for the relief of the poor are largely distributed through special agencies; such as, the St. Vincent de Paul Society (p. 44).

The following Schools are in connection with the Presbytery, Seville Place, *Rev. T. O'Donnell, P.P. The Irish Sisters of Charity in the New Convent, built in memory of St. Laurence O'Toole, Ireland's last canonized saint, have charge of the female schools of the parish, average attendance about 800; besides conducting an Evening and a Sunday school, and visiting and relieving the sick poor.

The Ladies' Association of Charity, Kingstown, visit and relieve the sick poor.

The benevolent work of the Religious Orders has been for the most part already mentioned in the previous parts of this Guide in the proper order—*e.g.* the Orphanage under the care of the Community of Poor Clares is in Part II., p. 7, with the other Orphanages. The Hospitals under the care of the Sisters of Charity are all in Part I. with the other Hospitals.

I have applied for, but have received no details of the Poor Relief and Coal Funds in connection with the various Roman Catholic Churches.

The *Catholic Register* states that there are 18 Houses of Religious Laymen in the Diocese of Dublin, 12 Orders and 25 Houses of Regular Clergy, and 14 Orders with 60 Convents containing about 1,200 nuns. Including Bishops and Private Chaplains, there are probably about 3,450 Catholic clergy in Ireland.

From its great use in connection with Charities, mention must be made of the

Board of Charitable Donations and Bequests, Office: 2 Kildare Place, Dublin.

Foundation—In 1764, a Committee was appointed annually by the Irish House of Lords for the purpose of protecting charities and charitable bequests; this Committee continued till 1800. It was the last Act of the Irish Parliament before the Union to appoint a permanent board. In 1845, the Board was reconstituted in order to secure legal capacity, and above all religious equality.

Management.—By Commissioners, consisting of two *ex-officio* members, viz, the Master of the Rolls, who is the Chairman, and the Chief Baron, who is Vice-Chairman, and 11 other persons appointed by the Crown, of whom 5 must be Protestants and 5 Roman Catholics; their services are gratuitous. Of the Secretaries, one must be Protestant, and one Roman Catholic, and both are Barristers.

**Secretaries*: H. MacDonnell, Esq.† and W. Gernon, Esq., A.M.

Income.—The salaries and expenses of the Board are paid out of the annual estimates presented to Parliament. 221 charity funds have been lodged with this Board since the passing of the Charitable Donations Act, in 1867. In January, 1884, the Board had £353,623 vested in it for various charities, besides £3,576 in cash, and rents of £2,933.

Object.—To protect all charitable donations and bequests, so as to prevent their concealment, withholding, or mis-appropriation. Entirely *Unsectarian*.

Further Particulars.—Trustees can ensure the permanent security of trust funds, and avoid the heavy expenses of appointing new trustees, by transferring their funds to this Board. Executors are now bound to advertise all charitable bequests within three months after obtaining probate, but exemption is given in the cases of very small bequests when the receipts acknowledging payment are sent to this office. *This law, so useful for preventing non-payment or mis-appropriation, is peculiar to Ireland.* Returns are made every two months to this Board from the Court of Probate of all wills containing bequests for charitable purposes in Ireland. The powers of the Commissioners fall very short of those exercised by the Charity Commissioners of England and Wales; but they extend to “pious” bequests, and are much resorted to for the protection of religious endowments. The number of charity accounts is increasing every year, and is now over 500.

The following are some of the funds entrusted, on behalf of the various charities named, to this Board:—

Numerous funds for the benefit of the poor—as a legacy of £1,098 left by S. Carter for the poor of Kingstown and Monkstown, the interest of this sum is sent to these parishes every Christmas; money left by Mr. Allen, Dr. Barrett, Lady Belvidere, C. Carey, Lady Hutchinson, and many others, for charitable institutions or for the poor; the Northumberland Fund of £5,180, and £1,723 from the Hon. S. Ward for the Mendicity Association; also the Clarence Fund (received from a ball, and so called after the Duke of Clarence) of £1,000 raised for the Mendicity School, now sent to the Association. Various sums of money have also accumulated from the Debtors’ Friend Society, and from bequests originally intended to help poor debtors. These funds were dealt with by the Board under the Prisons’ Act of 1877, and are now applied to assist deserving prisoners, chiefly females, on their release from prison, through Certified Prisoners’ Aid Societies—such as the Society for Discharged Female Prisoners (see p. 8).

The Board also holds nearly £40,000 for the benefit of the Fanning Institution in the city of Waterford, and upwards of £20,000 for the Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers’ Society, Dublin.

† Mr. MacDonnell is retiring at the close of the present year, 1884.

Coulson Bequest. Miss E. S. Coulson bequeathed, in 1880, her house, 39 Upper Dorset Street, and some property, to found an Academy of Music in Dublin, for the instruction in instrumental music of the sons and daughters of respectable Irish parents. The trustees of this fund have not yet been able to carry out Miss Coulson's purpose, owing to the difficulty of establishing this Academy of Music in Dublin, the funds not being sufficient for the purpose, and because one already exists in Westland Row (see Part II. p. 50); while the trustees, from the terms of the will, are directed to found an Academy, not to aid an existing institution. The matter is still under consideration of the trustees—the Lord Mayor and the Dublin Corporation—and meanwhile the sum of £13,363 has been transferred by the surviving trustee to the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests until arrangements are made.

The following are the more important benevolent institutions that have been closed during the present century, besides numerous small schools and alms-houses.

1. A Penitentiary for the Reformation of Young Male Criminals was opened in 1801, and one for Females, in 1809.

2. The Bedford Asylum, so named after the Duke of Bedford, for industrious children, was opened in 1798, for 50 males and 50 females, adults; afterwards boys and girls were admitted, and in 1812 there were 710 inmates; the building is now, I believe, a part of the South Dublin Union Workhouse.

3. A School for Apprentices was founded by Mr. Whitelaw, in 1804, and evening classes for boys and girls were held from 6 to 8 p.m. attended by over 200.

4. An Erasmus Smith School was opened in the Coombe and a night school held in it.

5. Sempstresses' Relief Association, 30 Dawson Street (*Hon. Secretary*: Miss Henn, 26 Fitzwilliam Square), was closed in 1883. It was formed about 1843, to obtain employment for respectable needlewomen, who worked in a house taken for the purpose. Lately the support, the orders for work, and number of needlewomen, so diminished that it was decided to close the home, many of the workers finding employment in the Dorset Institution.

6. Training School for Servants, 101 Stephen's Green, was closed recently.

7. The Queen's Institute, in Molesworth Street, founded 1861, is now closed. Respecting the continuance of its special work, see Part II. p. 50, and advertisement.

8. Clergy Life Assurance, dissolved.

9. Dalkey Island was leased some years ago by a society for the purpose of establishing a training school for boys for the navy, but the scheme fell through.

10. French Refugees' School, Myler's Alley, Patrick's Close, had in the beginning of the century permanent funds, and 8 girls, all daughters of French Refugees.

11. Goldsmith Jubilee, founded 1809, for the support of aged

goldsmiths, and so called because it was founded in the fiftieth year of the king's reign. (I have been unable to learn whether this fund still exists.)

12. Asylum for Clergymen's Widows, in Mercer Street, founded by Lady A. Hume.

13. St. George's Fever Hospital, Circular Road, with 17 beds, and an average of 183 patients annually.

14. General Orphan Home, Richmond Street, Portobello (referred to in Part II. p. 58).

15. St. Mary's had two endowed boarding schools in 1857; they are now closed and the endowments partly sold out.

16. Foundling Hospital in James's Street, founded by the Duchess of Ormond, in 1704, for the infirm and sick, and supported by a tax on every house. After hospitals were opened it was no longer needed for this purpose, and gradually came to be a children's home, accommodating 1,000 with ease. After 1744, no children under one year old were admitted, such were sent out to nurse; but a parliamentary enquiry showing that only 45 children were recovered out of 10,272 sent in during the twenty-one years ending 1796, led, it seems, to the closing of the institution.

17. Four nurseries for children from four to six years of age, were erected in Dublin by parliamentary grant in 1758, in connection with the Incorporated Society for promoting English Protestant schools. The expense and mortality were so great, that in 1809 the buildings were converted into schools, but are now all closed.

18. A Lock Penitentiary, attached to Bethesda chapel, was opened in 1794, in Dorset Street, for women on leaving the Lock Hospital. Is this extinct, or only removed?

19. Farming Society to teach the lower orders husbandry, founded 1800.

20. Society for Promoting the Comforts of the Poor, 1799.

21. Society for the Relief of the Industrious Poor, 1813.

22. St. Peter's Hospital, 1810.

ADVICE TO TESTATORS.

THE following information is inserted as likely to be of service to testators, in preventing errors that often nullify charitable bequests, and in showing what legacies are freed from legacy duty.

At the same time, it may perhaps be well for those who are charitably disposed, to remember that their wishes are far more likely to be carried out if their generosity takes effect in donations made during their life-time, rather than in bequests.

The following points need special attention in the framing of a will:—

A devise of real estate,* or a legacy out of real estate, for charitable or pious purposes, is void if the testator die before the expiration of three calendar months from the date of making the will. Devises of leasehold and legacies charged thereon follow the same rule. If the property be settled for these purposes by a deed, such deed must be registered within three months of the execution.

Legacies for "the education or maintenance of poor children in Ireland, or in support of any charitable institutions in Ireland, or for any purpose merely charitable," are exempt from the usual legacy duty of £10 for every £100; this exemption extends to real property. Unless, however, certain technicalities are complied with, this exemption will not hold good; and the exemption does not apply to England or Scotland, but to Ireland only. The will must contain an obligation to apply the money or property in Ireland, and the testator must, previous to his death, have been permanently resident in Ireland.

To make certain that charities benefit to the full extent intended, testators would do well to give direction in the will that no charges or deductions be made from legacies or property left for charitable and benevolent purposes; in which case, legacy or succession duty, and all other charges, will be borne by the general assets and not by the legacy itself.

The Charitable Donations and Bequests Acts† (Ireland) compel executors to publish in certain newspapers information of charitable devises or bequests (as already mentioned on p. 73). Unless the testator expressly states that all charitable bequests be paid free of all charges, the cost of advertising may be deducted from such bequests instead of from the general assets.

No will is valid unless signed by or for the testator in the presence of two witnesses.

* Real estate is landed or house property held by any tenure other than a term of years, as a freehold, or lease for lives, etc. Landed or house property held for a term of years is called a chattel real.

† I have not specified the various Acts of Parliament referred to.

Testators frequently make wills without legal assistance, and so fall into errors which may prevent their bequests from reaching their intended destination. Thus a bequest of £1,000 to "the national cause for the independence of Ireland" has been this year, 1884, declared void, as well as the same testator's request that her residuary legatees should give "a donation to some of the charitable institutions of Dublin, viz. : temperance mechanics hospitals." Legacies left for "such charitable and religious purposes as the trustees think most beneficial" have been declared void.

THE WORDING OF A WILL SHOULD BE CLEAR AND DEFINITE, AND THE LOCALITY OF THE BEQUESTS SHOULD BE PLAINLY STATED, thus :—

"I bequeath £50 to such and such Hospital, in such and such a street, Dublin, for the benefit of the inmates of said hospital."



APPENDIX TO PART III.

PROBABLY all who look through this *Guide* will be astonished at the multitude of Charities in Dublin ; many will wish that there were fewer, and that those few were stronger.

Concentration and organisation are much needed to prevent a wasteful overlapping of work, and the possibility that exists at present of one person getting relief from several societies, while whole classes of others, equally needy, are entirely overlooked. It is even more important that the principle of *self-help* should be more fully developed than it is at present—in order to eliminate the eleemosynary character of charity as far as possible.

To give a starving beggar a meal, may be the nearest and the easiest duty ; but is he any the better to-morrow ? Has not the tendency to pauperism been thus increased ? To put him in the way of earning his dinner may be a more difficult task, but surely it is the truest charity. In Holland, I understand, every common trade has a government labour refuge, where labourers are entitled to demand labour ; they receive less payment than they would elsewhere, but it is a wage not a dole ; the work is useful, and employers know where to look for labourers. The taxes have already been reduced by this means, for even the oldest and feeblest can still earn something towards their own support, while the country at large benefits by the national works of utility thus accomplished.

Not workhouses, but work (without infringing economic laws), is needed for the unemployed, and greater facilities for industrial training, such as were given in our poorhouses in the last century. The manufacture of cotton, for example, was commenced in Ireland in 1777, by giving gratuitous instruction in a poorhouse in Belfast to any who wished ; the weaving and dyeing of cotton was for some time one of Ireland's most successful industries, the colouring equaling even that of the best French goods.

The following poor-law statistics, published by the Local Government Board, deserve attention.

In England the population has increased 13 per cent. during the last decade, while pauperism has decreased 19 per cent.—in 1872 the paupers were $\frac{1}{20}$, and in 1883 they were $\frac{1}{25}$, of the whole population. In Ireland the position is reversed ; the population has decreased (could this be said of any other country in the world ?) but pauperism has increased in the same period. In 1872, the population in this country was 5,368,166, with a percentage of 0.85 indoor paupers ; in 1882 the population had fallen to 5,015,328, and the percentage of pauperism rose almost exactly to 1 per cent. of the whole population. This scarcely seems as though emigration had improved the condition of those left behind. $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the population of Ireland has emigrated every year for the last ten years.

In the four Dublin Workhouses alone (N. Dublin, S. Dublin, Balrothery, and Loughlinstown) the daily average of inmates during 1883 was 6,793, with an annual total of 42,073, at an average weekly cost per head for clothing and provisions of 4s. 3d. For the whole of Ireland the average cost is 3s. 7d.

On a given day in 1883 there were 56,572 persons in workhouses in Ireland, besides 2,411 children boarded out; of these, 11,865 were able-bodied, and 15,451 were children under fifteen years of age. The *total* number of paupers for the year 1883 was 439,003, each of whom spent on an average 60 days in the workhouse, at a total cost of over a million pounds!

In their valuable Report on the Industrial and Reformatory Schools of the United Kingdom, the Commissioners lay emphasis on the fact that in Ireland there are *no* schools for destitute or deserted children, under Government inspection and supported by public funds, except Workhouse Schools and the Reformatory and Industrial Schools; there are not even district workhouse schools. Hence these schools are not looked upon as of a semi-criminal character, but as a refuge for merely destitute children, and, as a consequence (although in Ireland, and Ireland only, a limit is fixed as to the number to be admitted) the children in the Industrial Schools are as 1 in every 897 of the population, while in England the proportion is only 1 in 2,384.

After remarking on the fact that there is only *one* Industrial Training Ship for the whole of Ireland (why has Kingstown none?) the Commissioners conclude their report by saying that "we believe the ever-increasing pressure on the Industrial Schools, so far as towns at least are concerned, to be largely due to the absence of compulsory education." Opinions may differ on this point, but the need of opportunities for industrial training in this country is becoming increasingly apparent, and is a point insisted on in the Report of the Commissioners on Technical Education.

Since publishing the educational statistics given in Part II. of this Guide, I have learnt from the Report of the Commissioners of Education that the school population in the United States and Territories is 16,000,000, of whom 10,500,000 are in actual school attendance, that is 65 per cent. of the school population (legal school age varies in different States); and 21 per cent., or about one in every *five* of the whole population, are in actual school attendance—a larger proportion than in any of the countries in the United Kingdom.

My final statistics must be in reference to tenement houses in Dublin. Matters have improved in Ireland as a whole, for the number of houses has increased though the population has decreased; but in Dublin nothing has yet been done for the *lowest* class. The Artisans' Dwellings Company, the Industrial Tenements Company, the Midland Great Western Railway Company, and Mr. Guinness are building houses for working men and their families; but the Medical Officer of Health states that in 7,234 houses in Dublin, 32,202 *families* live, and one house was found to have 78 tenants.

The different agencies named above have provided in Dublin,

during the last ten or twelve years, accommodation for about 2,616 families ; but in 1881, 182,278 persons were still living in tenement houses, many of which were reported as unfit for human habitation. When public opinion is sufficiently roused to the importance of this question—even looked at only from a selfish point of view as regards health—it will be found that legislation has provided all that is really necessary for the power to pull down these rookeries. A Sanitary Commission would reveal an appalling state of things in Kingstown, where, to the detriment of the entire town, nothing has yet been accomplished by any public body to improve the hovels that are hidden away behind the respectable fringe of houses facing the streets.



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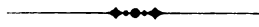
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